BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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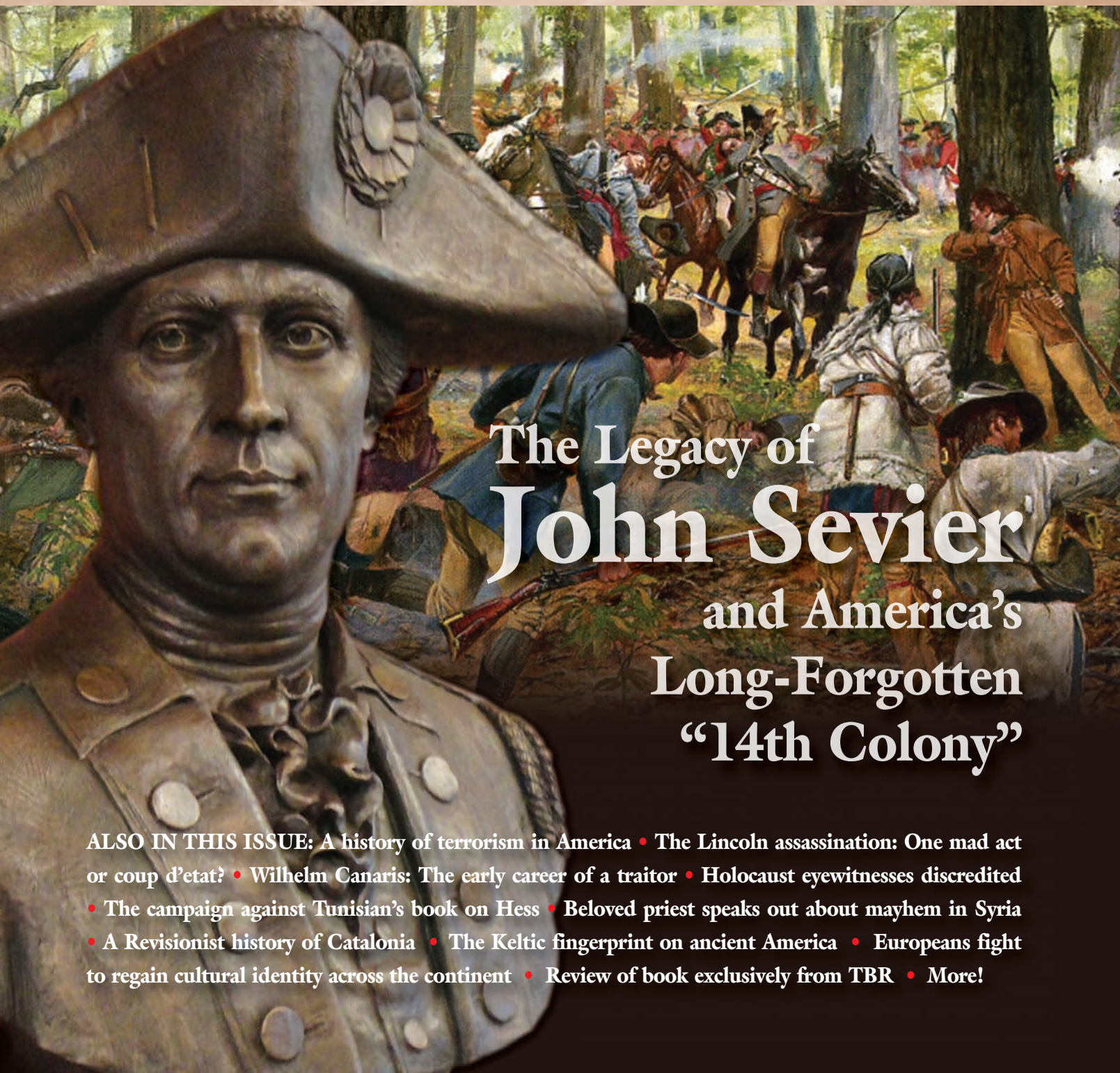

The Legacy of John Sevier and America's Long-Forgotten "14th Colony"

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Enjoy the Free Gift Enclosed . . .

Subscribers will find enclosed a copy of *A Straight Look at the Second World War* by this author in a new format. An earlier version of this item appeared in the January/February 2012 issue of TBR, which was extremely popular with our readers. Encouraged by this reaction (literally thousands of extra issues were mailed out for distribution), we have re-printed it in a handy, colorful booklet that you can give away for free.

In it I have endeavored to set forth the most important facts about World War II that are avoided by the establishment "court historians" and politicians when discussing this greatest war of history. The facts cited are solid and therefore irrefutable. Added up, they point to World War II as the greatest waste of material goods, money and human life in the history of the world.

Judging from America's present foreign policy, however, it looks like our politicians and the White House have learned nothing, preferring instead to continue down the path of perpetual war denounced by TBR's namesake, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes.

Thus, we say with finality that the subject of WWII should be studied with urgency by every thinking person in the world.

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—Willis A. Carto, Editor & Publisher

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REJECT 'SCAREORRISM'

If the mainstream media and the U.S. government are right, there may be a terrorist hiding right now in your bedroom closet, ready to jump out and blow you to smithereens with a homemade bomb created with parts from the old Maytag dryer he found in your garage. And that terrorist could be a Muslim, a right-winger, a pro-life activist, an IRS critic, a "holocaust denier," or maybe even the editor of a Revisionist history magazine.

Yes, I am afraid many people believe we live in the most dangerous century in American history. Forget the times when a man living on the western frontier had to worry 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year about his three-year-old son being scalped, his wife being raped and butchered and his teen-aged daughter being carried off by redskin savages. Evidently, those were carefree times, if we are to believe the prophets of panic pontificating today.

The mainstream media, which is no more than the propaganda arm of whatever regime takes over the White House every four years, is complicit in the U.S. government's scheme to scare you into thinking everybody's phones need to be tapped and all electronic communications monitored—all to prevent more "terrorism." After all, maybe your Aunt Martha really is plotting to overthrow the government and not just making an appointment to have her hair dyed.

The sad news is that "they" seem to have succeeded in scaring Americans to a new level of unbridled panic.

Take for instance what happened in Boston a few months ago. Allegedly, two pressure cooker bombs went off and killed three people. Within a day or two, throngs of Bostonians were cheering wildly as their city was overrun by the national guard and state and local police, who dress and act little differently these days than the U.S. Special Forces. But the fact is, according to *World Net Daily*, an estimated 84 Americans are killed *every week* by illegal aliens, yet we see no massive security increase on the Mexican border—yet.

Not to be callous, but the bombing in Boston was small potatoes, terror-wise. In the early 1900s, for instance, a wave of anarchistic terror spread across America, culminating in the 1920 explosion of a massive wagon bomb on Wall Street that few people even remember today. (Maybe they don't want us to know about it; we wouldn't be so easy to scare.)

And here is another example. In December 2012, millions of Americans were in a state of panic when an allegedly crazed gunman shot and killed 26 children and adults at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut. Fear—and then a flurry of anti-gun legislation—followed. As a result, several states were able to pass more stringent anti-gun laws. How? The media reported incessantly on the subject with the sole purpose of petrifying the American public into accepting smaller magazine capacities for guns, cops in grade schools and other draconian measures designed to enhance our "security." Not to diminish what happened at Sandy Hook, but we have had much worse, verifiable school massacres in U.S. history. One happened in 1927 in Bath, Michigan, where bombs nearly destroyed an entire elementary school full of children. (See story beginning on page 8.)

I believe that those of us who lived through the 1960s know real terror, and thus we are a little less easy to scare today. In 1968, I was in third grade, in Maryland, just outside Washington, D.C. The day Martin Luther King was assassinated, Dr. Howard, our burly principal, advised us we better skeedaddle home right quick because our "lives were in danger." As we scurried out of the schoolyard, we could see a sky filled with black smoke billowing from the burning buildings rioters had set afire in Washington, 15 blocks away. D.C. wasn't alone. Half of large American cities were in flames. Thousands of black rioters were attacking any whites they could get their hands on. That was scary.

But we survived that day, as we survived the Cuban missile crisis and the assassinations of JFK and RFK and the Weather Underground and, in later decades, the "Beltway Sniper" and the Unabomber and 9-11 and all the rest.

So, do we really live in the most dangerous century? That answer will be very different depending on where you live in the world. If you live in the United States, you are fairly safe. Your chance of being a victim of terrorism in America today is less than the chance of being hit by lightning, and that's about 1 million to 1 in your lifetime.

However, if you live in Afghanistan or Iraq or Libya or Syria—states which have either been "saved" or are in the process of being "saved" by the U.S. military—then you may have cause to be scared. For today, the most dangerous places in the world are generally those where the U.S. government has been most active in eradicating "terrorism." In fact, one could easily make the case that Uncle Sam is the greatest sponsor of terrorism in the history of the planet.

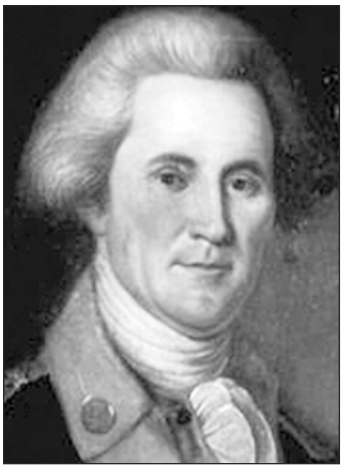
And that is something you *should* be scared of. ✦

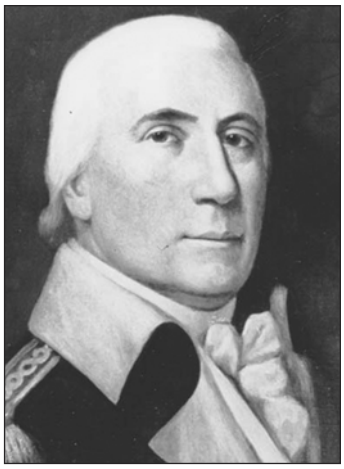
—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

The State That Almost Was: The Free Republic of Franklin

- The amazing but little-known tale of America's almost "14th state"
- Seven of original 13 states voted to admit "Franklin" into the union

We have all heard of the 13 colonies that became the original 13 states of the United States of America. However, few history buffs are aware of what almost became our 14th state. Some of the other states would not allow that 14th state into the union, although they wanted to admit Canada, which wasn't even interested in joining the newly formed American confederation. . . .





Left: John Sevier, first (and last) governor of the state of Franklin. **Right: Alexander Martin**, governor of North Carolina, Franklin's unwilling "mother state." Martin objected to the secession. However, he believed the westerners had a right to their own state—but only when granted by North Carolina, in the fullness of time. Ironically he was succeeded as governor by a Franklin—Jesse Franklin.

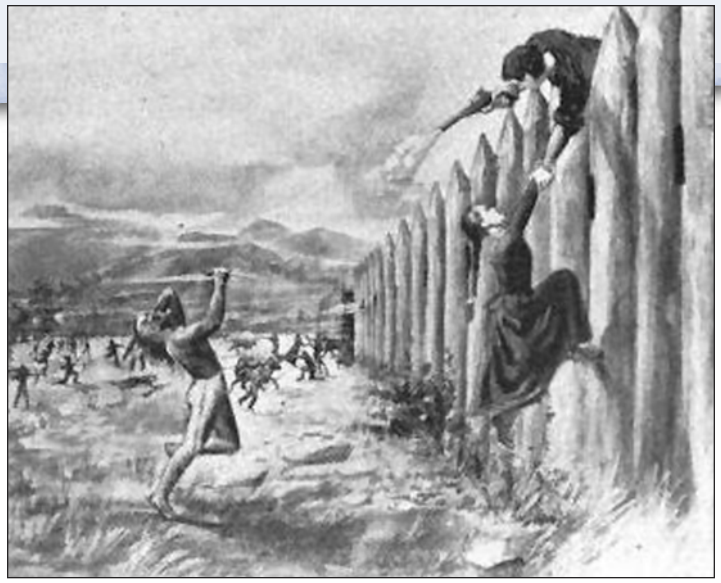
By John Tiffany

State No. 14 existed from 1784 to 1788 and was the subject of great controversy and debate. As an independent republic, it seriously considered signing a treaty with Spain—an important regional power at the time. That would have been a disaster for the new nation calling itself the United States. This little-remembered state almost went to war with North Carolina.

The state, named the Free Republic of Franklin in honor of Benjamin Franklin, covered an area of 29 million acres, or 45,000 square miles, an area the size of Ohio.

The whole thing started in the early 1780s. At that time, North Carolina's borders extended west to the mighty Mississippi River. Money was in short supply, especially in the Tarheel State. Eastern Tarheels by the hundreds crossed the Appalachians looking for a land of opportunity in the wilderness. But the situation was tough, and the frontiersmen asked their state government to give them some protection from wild Indians and roving criminal gangs that infested this western region.

Many eastern North Carolinians were not interested in the problems of their western brethren and did not



Left: John Sevier in hand-to-hand combat with a copper-colored marauder of the Cherokee nation. Sevier was an extraordinarily daring and brilliant leader of the racial conflict. **Above: Sevier rescues fellow settler** Catherine Sherrill by reaching over the palisade and pulling her to safety as the Cherokees attack. They were later married, in 1780.

want to spend their scarce dollars to defend them against their enemies. Gov. Alexander Martin came up with a rather clever idea: Why not give the problem to the newly formed Continental Congress, so his eastern constituents would not have to shoulder the responsibility?

At his urging, the North Carolina legislature ceded its western lands to the U.S.A., making the feds responsible for that wilderness region. (This may well have violated the U.S. Constitution, but no one seemed concerned about that.)

Soon after this act of cession, westerner John Sevier, known as "Nolichucky Jack," got together with a number of other western patriots and held a "secession convention"—although technically unnecessary as the west had already been dumped by the easterners. Not surprisingly, scorned and trashed by the easterners, they set up an independent republic, which they called the Free Republic of Franklin, with Sevier as its "governor." Why he did not call himself its president is unknown.

Martin responded by suddenly having second thoughts and moving to have North Carolina reclaim the rejected territory. But the Franklinites were not having any of this. They were enjoying their enforced status as a free republic. Martin, insane as it sounds, declared the western territories in a state of rebellion and threatened to send his militia to force them back into North Carolina. Sevier, who was no pushover, swore he would raise a western army to defend the republic against the perfidious easterners. Two people were killed in the "civil skirmish," in 1788.

> "Meanwhile, in Franklin, monetary reform set in. Having no dollars, the republic set Gov. Sevier's salary at 1,000 deer hides a year."

But Franklanders did not really see themselves as potential Spaniards. Instead they considered themselves as good Americans, and on May 16, 1785, William Cooke,

ILLUSTRATION BY HOWARD PYLE FROM HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 1885

John Sevier, known as "Nolichucky Jack," was seen as a hero—specifically, the hero of the Battle of Kings Mountain—by his fellow mountaineers. But to the government of North Carolina, he was viewed as a traitor for leading his area to secede from the Tarheel State and setting up the independent republic of Franklin. In the fall of 1788, the Tarheels "kidnapped" him from his cabin and bore him away in iron chains to Morgantown. A thousand or so frontiersmen marched on the city, Deckard rifles in hand, and were prepared to fight a war, if necessary, to free him. At left, Franklinite James Cosby distracts the court with his speech in favor of Sevier; meanwhile, other friends and kinfolk of Sevier were able to "snake him out of the court." Wisely, the trial was dropped, and civil war was averted. Sevier was immediately elected to the state Senate, and President George Washington appointed him to the command of the district around him, with the rank of major general. After that, he led a campaign against the hostile Cherokees, whom he summarily chastised.

representing Franklin, arrived in New York. He presented to the Continental Congress a petition for Franklin statehood. Seven states voted to admit Franklin to the union. Although this was a majority, it fell two votes short of the required two-thirds needed for approval.

Meanwhile, in Franklin, monetary reform set in. Having no dollars, the republic set Gov. Sevier's salary at 1,000 deer hides a year.

Stubbornly, the Indian-givers of North Carolina would not relinquish their claim to the territory, or should we say, re-relinquish?

Ignoring Franklin's independence, North Carolina sent its own officials into the republic, creating two sets of authorities and a lot of confusion. Rival clerks of court issued marriage licenses and recorded land transactions. Rival justices handed down conflicting decisions, and rival sheriffs got into fistfights.

In desperation, Gov. Sevier turned to Spain, requesting a loan to protect Franklin's citizens from a military invasion by North Carolinians. But before a deal could be struck, a company of North Carolina law officers, led by John Tipton, invaded Franklin to arrest Sevier, clap him in irons and spirit him east across the mountains. He had barely settled in his jail cell when a contingent of frontiersmen from Franklin showed up to break him out of jail and escort him back home.

By now, Sevier had realized the futility of the struggle. In February 1788, he and other leaders of the Franklin venture went to North Carolina and surrendered to authorities. They stood trial, but their only punishment was to take an oath of allegiance to the state of North Carolina.

Ironically, Sevier would become a state senator representing Greene County in the North Carolina Legislature. As soon as things settled down, North Carolina once more ceded the same territory back to the federal government. This time it was accepted by Congress, and the "Territory of the United States of America South of the Ohio River" was formed. On June 1, 1796, a new state was created from the territory that once had been the troublesome Republic of Franklin. They named it Tennessee. Its first governor was none other than "Nolichucky Jack."

Whether "Nolichucky Jack" was related to scientist and explorer Earnest Sevier Cox but considering that Cox was a Tennessee native, it seems likely. Cox wrote the 1923 book *White America*, which describes his travels in Africa and argues that racial mixing would result in the collapse of white civilization. In 1924, Cox formed an alliance with black nationalist Marcus Garvey based on their shared belief that the only way to save both races was for African-Americans to relocate to Africa. ✦

John Tiffany is assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, authentic news, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies. Currently he has written a study of the Old Testament, called *The Torah Hoax: The Truth About the Old Testament—The Myth of the Millennia*, now being prepared.

The Life of John Sevier

Born in Virginia in 1745 of French descent, pioneer John Sevier migrated, with his first wife (nee Sarah Hawkins) and nine children, around 1771, to the trans-Appalachian wilderness of what today would be Washington County, Tennessee, but was then a part of North Carolina (the Tarheel State claimed to extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, as did Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts). He settled by the Nolichucky River, and hence got the moniker of "Nolichucky Jack." A 10th child was soon added. Just as George Washington is the father of our country, Jack is known as the father of Tennessee. He quickly developed a reputation against Redcoats and redskins alike, serving as captain of militia under George Washington in Lord Dunmore's War against the Shawnee and Mingo nations in 1774. In 1777, he was promoted to colonel. His first wife died early in 1780. He led an army of settlers at the Battle of Kings Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, where the mighty British loyalist militia (which had the patriots outnumbered) went down in ignominious defeat. After the war, he became involved in establishing a settlement at Muscle Shoals.

Sevier became in 1784 the governor of the "lost state of Franklin," which is now northeastern Tennessee. For four years, the people of the area acted as if they had their own state of Franklin, hoping to join the union, or possibly Spain (which controlled the lower Mississippi country), but the Tarheel ruling class was reluctant to let them go and, because of this, Congress never recognized Franklin and it finally faded away. In 1789, the Tarheels ceded their western land claims to the U.S. central government, and the "Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio" was carved up into three districts, two of them corresponding to eastern Tennessee. Sevier was elected as a Federalist to the state Senate and was then elected to the first Congress, from 1789 to '91. In 1795, a territorial census showed sufficient population for statehood, and in a referendum the people voted three-to-one in favor of joining the union. In 1796, the state of Tennessee was formed, and Sevier was elected its first governor. He would serve in that position for 12 years (1796-1801 and 1803-09), and also four terms as congressman, until 1815, also serving as Indian commissioner. In addition to these duties and conducting his plantations, he engaged widely in land speculation and was trustee at four different colleges. He died in a tent on Sept. 24, 1815, while negotiating with the Creek nation in Alabama. ✦

Above, a 1931 statue by Belle Kinney Scholz depicts Tennessee governor and frontiersman John Sevier. The statue is found in National Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol.

TERRORISM USA

A comparative analysis of terrorist events in the United States since the early 1900s . . .

Are we living in the most dangerous of times, or are we just being "terrorized" into believing so by the police state and the mainstream media?

To those of us who lived through the 1960s and 1970s, most of the acts of "terrorism" seen in the United States today are nothing compared to what we experienced. John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, George Lincoln Rockwell and Malcolm X were assassinated. We practiced hiding under our desks at school because the Russians were going to drop the bomb on us any second. Cities were on fire. Race riots were taking place across the nation. Obama buddy Bill Ayers and his Weather Underground were plotting bombings designed to kill U.S. military men on American soil. Charles Manson and his crew committed several extremely gory murders on the West Coast and the Son of Sam killer held New York City in a state of panic. And don't forget, the so-called Unabomber was planting the first of his deadly mail bombs. Those were scary times. What follows is a synopsis of some of the worst terror events in U.S. history, most of them purposefully ignored by the police state and the mainstream media to make sure you are sufficiently frightened into believing the 21st century is the most dangerous period in U.S. history. Don't buy it; it is not, as you will discover in this article by executive editor Christopher J. Petherick of American Free Press newspaper in Washington, D.C. The article concludes with an examination of the criteria the U.S. government uses to define "terrorism" today and how low the bar has been placed for gauging "acts of terror."

By Christopher J. Petherick

The bombing at the Boston marathon on April 15, which killed three people and injured 264, has the mainstream media painting a bloody portrait that across the United States Arab sleeper cells and violent "skinheads" are waiting for their secret signal to hijack planes, murder civilians and cause general mayhem and panic. Regular readers of The Barnes Review and American Free Press newspaper know this to be false. The truth is, the United States has faced far worse domestic terrorism in its past, including mass shootings and mail bombings

At noon on Sept. 16, 1920, a horse-drawn buggy loaded with 100 lbs. of dynamite and 500 lbs. of cast-iron slugs exploded across the street from the J.P. Morgan Bank headquarters in downtown Manhattan, New York City. The explosion blew out windows for blocks around, killed 30 immediately, injured 143 others and completely destroyed the interior of the Morgan building. Those responsible were never found, but evidence—in the form of a warning note received at a nearby office building—suggested it was the work of anarchists.

that targeted many innocent men, women and children.

One of the worst cases of domestic terrorism to strike the United States occurred in 1910. James B. ("J.B.") McNamara, a union member with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, set off a bomb in an alley behind *The Los Angeles Times* building in Los Angeles, Calif. McNamara was protesting the fiercely anti-union positions of Harrison Gray Otis, the publisher of the *Times*. At the time, it was called the "crime of the century." Twenty-one newspaper employees were killed and 100 were wounded.

And then there was the year 1919. World War I had ravaged Europe. The UK, France, Russia and the U.S. were in the process of negotiating a peace agreement with the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans. Across Russia, violent communist Bolsheviks were in the second year of a bloody revolution, as their terror campaign spread across Eastern Europe and Asia.

For the United States, 1919 started out as a great year, setting the stage for the roaring 20s. A growing sense of nationalism had turned Americans inward with a renewed focus on their own country. American icon Henry Ford's Ford Motor Co. was churning out affordable cars for everyday Americans. Jobs were widely available. American middle-class workers were caught up in the struggle to secure rights for themselves, and speculators

and investors were making vast profits on Wall Street.

That year, there was also a danger lurking quietly in America. A wave of bombings sent by unknown terrorists through the mail had U.S. officials in a panic. These small, innocuous packages were all similar. They had New York City's Gimbel Brothers department store on the return address and had the word "sample" stamped on them. Their insignificant size, though, belied their destructive power. Inside each, domestic terrorists had placed a hollowed-out piece of wood, about the size of a small box of pencils, measuring three inches by six inches. A homemade stick of dynamite that had been soaked in nitroglycerin was inside the wooden box, surrounded by heavy metal slugs, which acted like shrapnel, tearing flesh and breaking bones when they exploded. They were designed to go off immediately when unsuspecting individuals opened them, firing the three percussion caps that had been attached to a cord which was then affixed to the wrapping paper around the package.

Each mail bomb contained a small flyer that read:

> War, Class war, and you were the first to wage it under the cover of the powerful institutions you call order, in the darkness of your laws. There will have to be bloodshed; we will not dodge; there will have to be murder: we will kill, because it is necessary; there will have to be destruction; we will destroy to rid the world of your tyrannical institutions.

"There will have to be bloodshed; we will not dodge; there will have to be murder: we will kill because it is necessary."

The unknown terrorists behind the mailings launched a malicious campaign, randomly targeting Americans in all sectors and at all levels of society. They were sent to everyday citizens, business leaders, a newspaper editor, mayors, bankers, Supreme Court justices and U.S. legislators. Even the attorney general at the time, A. Mitchell Palmer, a pro-labor Democrat, was targeted—not just once, but twice. When the first bomb mailed to Palmer's house was intercepted by an observant postal worker, terrorists set one off on June 2, 1919, right on the front porch of his townhouse in Washington, D.C. No one was injured at the time, but it prompted Palmer to strike back, believing this was the work of anarchists and Bolsheviks in the United States. In a now-famous speech, he warned of the "Red menace . . . aiming a dagger at the very heart of America."

Right off the bat, Palmer and his task force homed in on the "Galleanists," followers of radical Italian anarcho-communist Luigi Galleani, who published the radical anarchist newsletter *Cronaca Sovversiva* (Italian for Subversive Chronicle) out of a communist commune in Barre, Vt. In 1919, Galleani was arrested and deported but that didn't stop his crazed followers from continuing the violence, which culminated in the Sept. 16, 1920 bombing of Wall Street and resulted in 38 deaths and 143 injuries.

In November 1919 Palmer initiated what later became known as "Palmer raids," which made the heavy-handed, police-state action in the suburbs of Boston following the Boston marathon bombings in April 2013 look like a Girl Scout cookie raffle. In all, over the course of three months, U.S. law enforcement rounded up 10,000 "subversives" around the United States, sometimes going so far as to break into American citizens' homes without warrants and imprison people without ever granting them a trial. By the time it was over, 600 people had been deported and sent packing back to Eastern Europe and Russia.

When it comes to attacks on schools, the 1927 Bath, Mich. bombing still ranks as the worst case of domestic terrorism to strike a U.S. educational institution.

On May 18, 1927, disgruntled school bureaucrat Andrew Kehoe allegedly decided to murder his wife, blow up his house and farm and detonate hundreds of pounds of Pyrotol at the Bath Consolidated School in Bath, Mich., near Lansing.

Kehoe specifically set off the bombings at 8:45 a.m. in order to time the explosions with the start of the school day in order to kill as many children as possible. As if that was not bad enough, Kehoe drove his car up to the front of the school, as staff and passers-by were attempting to help survivors. He then blew himself up, killing the school's superintendent and several other unfortunate victims.

At the end of the day, 38 children and nine adults were dead. Fifty-eight others were injured. The day could have been much worse, though, as a whole wing of the school was spared after an additional 500 pounds of Pyrotol failed to go off.

And you thought the shootings at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut earlier this year were allegedly the worst. . . .

TODAY'S TERRORISM

In the past few decades, the definition of terrorism in the United States has become so muddied that almost any attack on U.S. soil can be portrayed as a terrorist event by the U.S. government and the mainstream media. Of course, one must first buy into the establishment explanation for many of these incidents. But even still, in reality, many contemporary cases of terrorism would not constitute terrorism according to the accepted definition.

Journalist Mary H. Cooper, writing in the July 21, 1995 issue of *CQ Researcher*, a division of the respected *Congressional Quarterly* magazine, notes that not even the U.S. government agrees on what is terrorism. The FBI defines terrorism as "a violent act or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social goals." But the Office of the Coordinator for Terrorism in the State Department, which tracks terrorists around the world, doesn't see it that way. The State Department office contends terrorism is much more focused than that, defining it as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience."

Take the April 19, 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, Okla. The Murrah Building housed offices for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms—now known as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE)—the Social Security Administration, the Secret Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration and recruiting offices for the Army and the Marine Corps. On the day of the explosion, there were approximately 550 federal employees working in that building.

Even if one ignores the mountains of evidence that dispute the claim that the Oklahoma City bombing was carried out by Army veteran Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols and accepts wholeheartedly the federal govern-

Above: The consolidated school at Bath, Mich. was blown up in 1927 after someone had carefully planted hundreds of pounds of explosives, wired for detonation throughout much of the building. Dozens of children were killed, along with a number of adults in what was the worst such incident in American history. A disgruntled school official-cum-farmer named Andrew Kehoe is blamed, but it could conceivably have been an early "false flag" operation by unknown parties. Kehoe is said to have blamed most of his woes on high taxes. The official story says he killed his wife, blew up his farm and then the school. Below, what was left of Kehoe's pickup truck. It is believed he died when the truck exploded.

ment's explanation for how the bombing happened, the OKC attack would not be considered terrorism by many experts who specialize in this murky subject.

Brian M. Jenkins, who worked at Kroll Associates, the world's best-known global private investigation firm, told *CQ Researcher* reporter Ms. Cooper that terrorism is ultimately in the eye of the beholder.

"It is extremely difficult to get agreement on the distinction between dropping a bomb on a city from 20,000 feet as an act of war versus driving a truckload of explosives into a building," Jenkins told Ms. Cooper. "Bombs by their nature are indiscriminate weapons, and the issue is, why is it legitimate to drop a lot of bombs on a city, knowing full well that hundreds of thousands of innocents may be killed, but not legitimate to set off a bomb in a city in which scores may be killed?"

In other words, one could easily argue that anything from the U.S. military's so-called "Shock and Awe" campaign across Iraq in March 2003 to the U.S. and British firebombing of Dresden, Germany in February 1945 to the U.S. dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 should constitute acts of terrorism to anyone but the most corrupt court historians. Today, Jenkins' argument could even be applied to America's use of remote-controlled drones over Asia and the Middle East to terrorize civilian populations.

Perhaps one of the worst—and probably the most laughably ironic—"terrorism" tags to be slapped on a U.S. attack occurred on Jan. 25, 1993, when Mir Qazi, a native of Pakistan, stood on a street corner just outside the CIA's 258-acre campus in Langley, Va., and took potshots at CIA employees as they waited at a stoplight on their way to work. After killing two staffers and wounding three more, Qazi simply hopped on a plane and fled the country. He was eventually captured by FBI agents in Pakistan and brought back to the United States, where he was found guilty of murder and was executed by lethal injection on Nov. 14, 2002.

And then there was the Nov. 5, 2009 shooting at Fort Hood, a U.S. Army post near Killeen, Texas. On that day, U.S. Army Maj. Nidal Malik Hasan, who was also a psychiatrist, allegedly targeted soldiers at the Soldier Readiness Processing Center, a U.S. Army medical treatment facility. Hasan managed to kill 13 people—12 soldiers and one civilian military employee—and wounded 30 more soldiers before he was shot himself, disarmed and arrested. Hasan is currently on trial in a military court for murder.

Despite the fact that eyewitnesses reported Hasan only targeted soldiers, then-Sen. Joe Lieberman (I-Conn.) issued an official report titled "A Ticking Time Bomb: Counterterrorism Lessons from the U.S. Government's Failure to Prevent the Fort Hood Attack" from the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, which he chaired. He called the shooting "a terrorist act."

Following the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Congress further confused the issue of terrorism by adding its definition to the mix. Buried in the massive Patriot Act, passed by Congress in October 2001, legislators broadened what constitutes terrorism so that it applies to any acts that "(A) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; (B) appear to be intended— (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States."

And for those who still don't believe that terrorism today is so watered down it can be applied to just about anything, there is the now-infamous case of country singer Billy Currington, who's known for such hits as "Pretty Good at Drinkin' Beer" and "That's How Country Boys Roll."

In April 2013, the popular crooner was relaxing on his dock near Savannah, Ga. when a tour boat captain steered his ship a little too close for Currington's comfort. Like any spoiled celebrity, Currington proceeded to pitch a fit, chasing the other boat's captain along the coast and screaming profanities at him—one of which involved colorful ways in which Currington was going to blow up the other man's boat. For losing his temper, Currington was arrested and now faces charges of—that's right—making "terroristic threats." ✦

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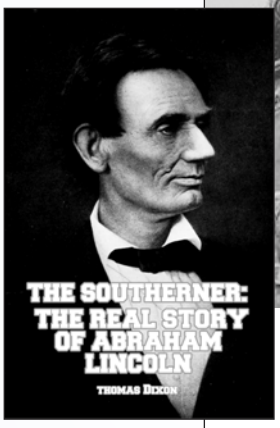
The Southerner:
The Real Story of Abraham Lincoln

Have we become too used to the idea of Lincoln as the maniacal despot? Did he have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we undersold Lincoln's intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Spielberg/Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa. Was this the reason he was killed? Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy (which included *The Leopard's Spots*, *The Clansman* and *The Traitor*).



Set against a backdrop of the major events of the Southern War for Independence, this narrative cuts through the lies and distortions now spouted by Hollywood and reveals the true details of Lincoln's policies while in office.

Was Lincoln actually murdered to ensure that Southerners were forced to integrate with Negroes? Was forced miscegenation on someone's ultimate agenda?

Lincoln did destroy slavery, and he did restore the union (at the cost of about 650,000 American lives). But, after that, there remained just two tasks on which his soul was set—to heal the bitterness of the war and remove the Negro race from physical contact with the white. He at once addressed himself to this work with enthusiasm. He summoned a Vermont contractor, and put him to work on estimates for moving the Negroes by ship to Africa or by train to an undeveloped Western territory.

Lincoln knew that two such races as the Negro and Caucasian could not live side by side in a free democracy. However, a coven of radical theorists in Congress demanded that these former slaves, emerging from 400 years of forced bondage and savagery should receive the ballot and the right to claim the white man's daughter in marriage. These racial radicals knew they could only pass these measures over the dead body of Abraham Lincoln.

The author says, "Every word in relating to the issues of our national life has been drawn from authentic records in my possession. Nor have I at any point taken a liberty with an essential detail in historical scenes."

A completely unique look at Lincoln and his attitude toward slavery and the black man in general that has Lincoln lovers howling in objection to this "defamation" of Lincoln's character. *The Southerner* (softcover, 351 pages, #649, $26 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is now available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Use the form on page 64 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org or call 951-587-6936 for foreign S&H. You may also purchase online at www.barnesreview.com. ✦

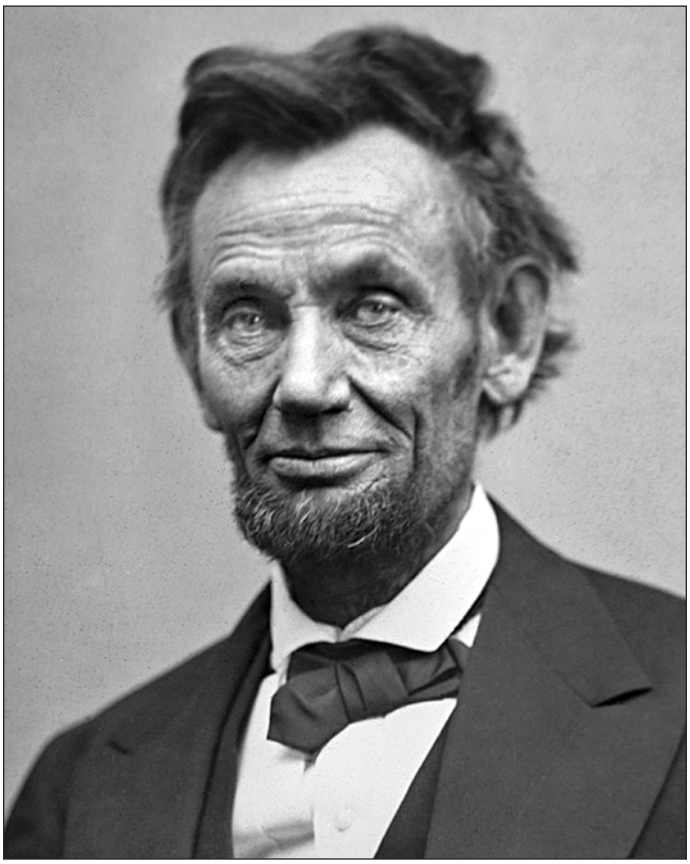
"But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. . . . The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you." —Abraham Lincoln, Aug. 14, 1862, address on colonization to a deputation of free Negroes

* * *

Above, a statue by Thomas Ball of Abraham Lincoln and a freed slave, identified as Archer Alexander, now standing in Lincoln Park in Washington, D.C.

Lincoln's Assassination: Mad Act or Coup d'état?

Ask most Americans if there was a conspiracy involved in the April 14, 1865 assassination of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, and they'll probably tell you about actor John Wilkes Booth. They may also have heard about a lowly band of misfits who acted to avenge the South's defeat in the just-ended War for Southern Independence. But what about higher-ups? Were there any involved? Masterminds, perhaps? How many plots were there to kill Lincoln? And how many conspirators escaped justice?



By Philip Rife

John Wilkes Booth was supposedly shot to death by pursuing federal troops in a Virginia barn 12 days after Lincoln was mortally wounded in Ford's Theater. (Was it a near look-a-like who was shot instead? For some intriguing evidence that Booth actually escaped and lived for many years after shooting Lincoln, see "The Great Escape of John Wilkes Booth" in our May/June 2008 issue and the follow-up in our September/October 2008 issue.—Ed.)

Scores of Booth's alleged "accomplices" were quickly rounded up, we are told, and, after a seven-week-long trial of eight of them, four were hanged—one of them a woman. Three were sentenced to life at hard labor—Dr. Samuel Mudd, Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlen—and the other, Edmund Spangler, was sentenced to six years.

What the vast majority of the American public is unaware of (because their teachers and history books never tell them otherwise), is that there was apparently a much higher-level internal conspiracy at work, bent on preventing Lincoln from implementing his plans to welcome

the defeated Southern states back into the union promptly and without recrimination.

There were hints of such a conspiracy from the very beginning.

Minutes after Booth fled Ford's Theater, the streetlights along his escape route through the city were inexplicably extinguished at the main gasworks.

Then the telegraph line that would otherwise have alerted federal forces along Booth's likely route of escape into Virginia went mysteriously dead minutes after the assassination and remained so for a crucial two-hour period. The problem was allegedly due to a short-circuit caused by crossed wires in the military's main telegraph office.

Next, the guard at the bridge across the Potomac River that Booth used in his escape was not notified to be on the lookout for him for some seven hours—long after Booth had already passed—while every other guard post around Washington was notified immediately after Lincoln was shot. And when Booth crossed into Virginia, he gave the guard on duty the correct password for that day.

In a final curiosity related to the escape, even though the alleged assassin's identity was immediately known to authorities, the first dispatches to searchers failed to mention Booth by name.

All of these circumstances suggest the possibility of high-level connivance.

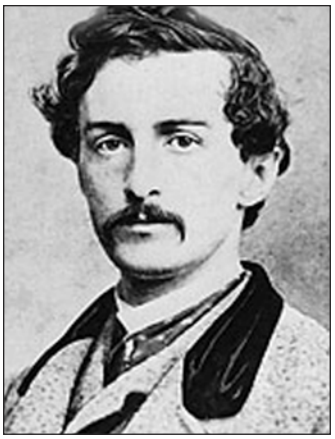
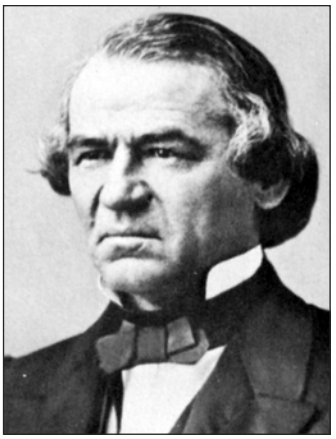
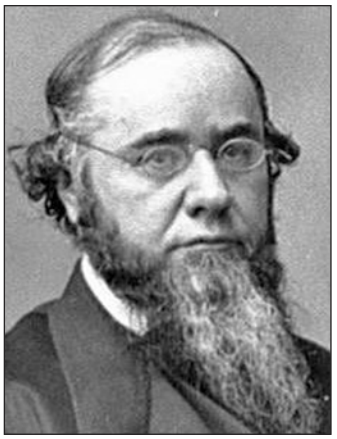
And consider the fact that shortly after the assassination, Washington's superintendent of police received information that a group of more than 50 individuals in the North was behind the plot, but he was ordered by the War Department not to investigate the report.

The U.S. House of Representatives appointed a special committee to investigate "all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination tending to show who were the persons engaged in the conspiracy." The committee was specifically charged with looking into allegations that this included persons "holding high positions of power and authority" who had "acted through inferior persons who were their tools and instruments." If the committee discovered evidence in support of such allegations, it was not made public. No report on their investigation was ever issued.

Some modern students of the case are suspicious of Lincoln's vice president—the man who became president

Guantanamo Bay . . . Back Then

Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay's horrific abuse of prisoners is nothing new for the U.S. government. Above, one of the accused "conspirators" in the Lincoln assassination—Samuel Bland Arnold—is depicted wearing a hood and other tortuous paraphernalia as he awaits arraignment. Even during his trial he was forced to wear manacles, "so tightly fitting," said Arnold, "that the blood could not circulate, and my hands were fearfully swollen, the skin changing its appearance to a mixture of black, red and purple color." The prisoners were first kept aboard ironclads and later transferred to the Old Capitol Prison. All were kept in hoods as a means of torture. Once moved to the prison, a worse hood awaited them. As told by Arnold: "I found a differently constructed hood . . . of a much more tortuous and painful pattern than the one formerly used. It fitted tightly, containing cotton pads, which were placed directly over the eyes and ears, having the tendency to push the eyeballs far back in their sockets, one small aperture allowed about the nose through which to breathe and one by which food could be served to the mouth. . . . [C]ords were drawn as tight as the jailer in charge could pull them, causing the most excruciating pain."

Possibly involved in one or more plots on the life of Abraham Lincoln were these men, from left to right: **John Wilkes Booth**, **Vice President Andrew Johnson**, **Secretary of War Edwin Stanton** and **Maj. Thomas T. Eckert**, chief of the War Department Telegraph Staff. Some allege only Eckert was in a position to ensure telegraph lines along Booth's escape route malfunctioned at the right time. After the war, Eckert was promoted by Stanton as assistant secretary of war. Johnson was investigated and cleared.

upon Lincoln's death—Andrew Johnson. They point to a visit John Wilkes Booth (or someone posing as him) made to Johnson's residence a few hours before Lincoln was shot. The individual left a note reading: "Don't wish to disturb you. Are you at home? J. Wilkes Booth"

Lincoln's widow was among those suspecting some involvement on Johnson's part. A year after the assassination, she wrote to a friend:

"That miserable inebriate Johnson had cognizance of my husband's death. Why was that card of Booth's found in his [mail]box? Some acquaintance certainly existed. I have been deeply impressed with the harrowing thought that he had an understanding with the conspirators. As sure as you and I live, Johnson had some hand in all this."

The majority of suspicion, however, centers on another member of Lincoln's Cabinet, Edwin Stanton. As secretary of war, he was in a position to see to it that the military telegraph lines went silent right after Lincoln was shot, Booth's escape route was left open and the local police were instructed not to look beyond Booth's immediate circle of acquaintances.

Then there's the matter of Booth's diary and its missing pages. The book was found on the body of the man killed in the barn in Virginia. Lafayette C. Baker, head of the National Detective Police (forerunner of the U.S. Secret Service), said the diary was intact when he gave it to his boss Stanton. But when it was turned over to a congressional committee a short time later, it was obvious that a number of pages had been removed. Observed one congressman: "That diary, as now produced, has 18 pages cut out, the pages prior to the time when Abraham Lincoln was massacred, although the edges as yet show they had all been written over."

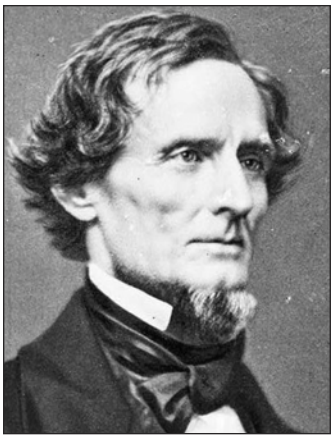
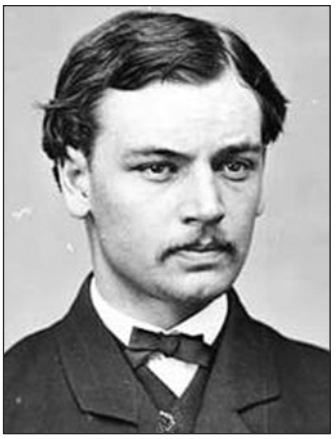
For his part, Stanton claimed the pages were already missing when he got the diary. (But then he also couldn't explain how the only autopsy photo of "Booth's" body disappeared after being turned over to him.)

Edwin Stanton had a strong motive for wanting to see Lincoln out of the picture. He was a leading member of the so-called Radical Republican faction of the government that wanted to rule the defeated Confederacy by martial law for an extended period of time instead of readmitting them as equal states. With the South under military occupation, the secretary of war would wield enormous political and economic power over a large chunk of the nation.

The smoking gun pointing to Stanton's involvement in Lincoln's assassination may have been provided by Lafayette C. Baker through an unusual means. Baker was evidently troubled enough by his insider knowledge of a high-level conspiracy that he created a sort of Rosetta stone to convey the truth about it to future generations.

A friend told of visiting Baker a few days before the latter's death and saw him writing something in a book:

> When I came into the room, he had a stack of books by his bed, and he had one open and was making marks in it. I asked him what he was doing and he said, 'I'm writing my memoirs.' I asked him [again], to make sure I had heard him right, and he said it over again. Then I said, 'But, General, them books is already wrote.' And he said: 'Right. They are going to have to get up early to get ahead of old Lafe Baker.' And then he laughed. I picked up one of the books and looked at it, and I saw that he was writing cipher in it.

Left to right: Some tried to pin the blame for the Lincoln assassination on **Jefferson Davis**, president of the destroyed Confederacy. But Davis knew what a potential disaster Lincoln's killing meant to the people of the South. **Robert Todd Lincoln** was seen by a friend allegedly burning papers the younger Lincoln said would incriminate members of his father's Cabinet. **Mary Todd Lincoln** always believed Andrew Johnson was involved and said so. **Lafayette Baker** was the author of several incriminating ciphers.

An inventory of Baker's possessions following his death listed a collection of bound volumes of a publication called *Colburn's United Service Magazine* for the years 1860 to 1865.

Fast-forward 89 years. In 1957, a research chemist purchased a bound volume of *Colburn's* containing the issues for the first half if 1864 at a used book store in Baker's hometown of Philadelphia for 50 cents.

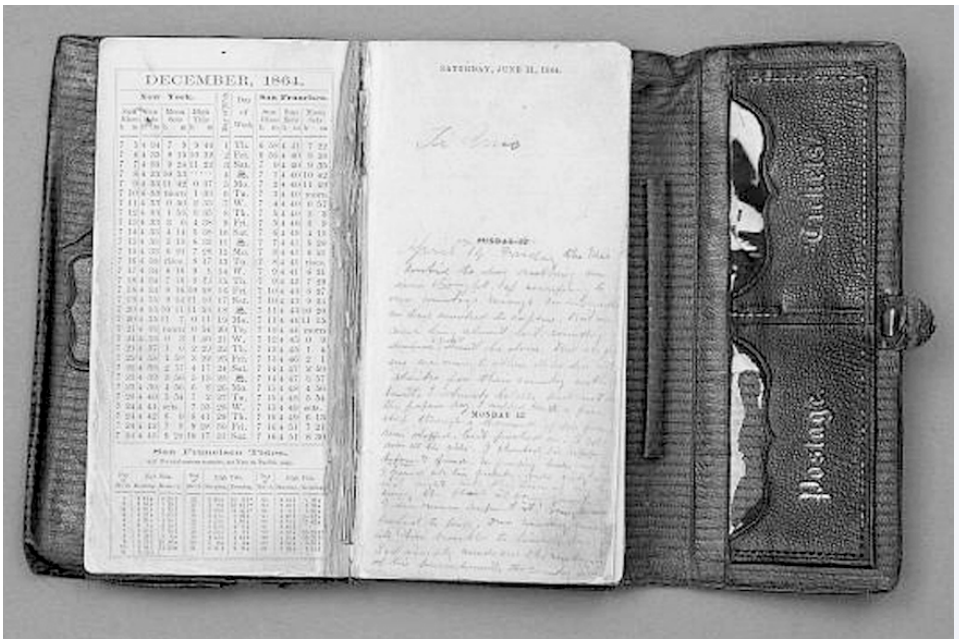
A discolored area in a margin caught his eye, and he chemically raised a signature written in so-called invisible ink: "L.C. Baker." Using comparisons with documents known to have been signed by Lafayette C. Baker, two professional handwriting analysts confirmed the signature was in fact his. (Subsequent analysis by questioned document specialists at the National Archives and the FBI likewise concluded the signature was that of Baker.)

With the help of a professional cryptographer, the chemist also discovered messages encrypted in two simple ciphers used during the War Between the States era. One message read as follows:

> In new Rome there walked three men, a Judas, a Brutus and a spy. Each planned that he should be the king when Abraham should die. One trusted not the other but they went on for that day, waiting for that final moment when with pistol in his hand, one of the sons of Brutus could sneak behind that cursed man and put a bullet in his brain and lay his clumsy corpse away. [John Wilkes Booth was one of three sons of the renowned Shakespearean actor Junius Brutus Booth.—Ed.]
>
> As the fallen man lay dying, Judas came and paid respects to one he hated, and when at last he saw him die, he said, 'Now the ages have him and the nation now have I.' [Stanton famously remarked at Lincoln's deathbed: 'Now he belongs to the ages.'—Ed.] But alas [as] fate would have it, Judas slowly fell from grace, and with him went Brutus down to their proper place. But lest one is left to wonder what has happened to the spy, I can safely tell you this, it was I. Lafayette C. Baker 2-5-68.

The second message was less allegorical and revealed the full dimension of the conspiracy to remove Lincoln:

> It was on the tenth of April, sixty-five when I first knew that the plan was in action. Ecert [misspelt—this is Maj. Thomas Eckert, aide to Stanton in charge of the capital's military telegraph system—Ed.] had made all the contacts, the deed to be done of the fourteenth. I did not know the identity of the assassin but I knew most all else when I approached E.S. about it. He at once acted surprised and disbelieving. Later he said, "You are a party to it too. Let us wait and see what comes of it and then we will know better how to act in the matter."
>
> I soon discovered what he meant that I was a party to it when the following day I was shown a document that I knew to be a forgery but a clever one, which made it appear that I had been in charge of a plot to kidnap the president, the vice-president being the instigator. Then I became a party to that deed even though I did not care to. I fear that somehow I may become the sacrificial goat.
>
> There were at least 11 members of Congress involved in the plot, no less than 12 Army officers, three naval officers and at least 24 civilians, of which one was a governor of a loyal state. Five were bankers of great repute, three were nationally known newspapermen, and 11 were industrialists of great repute and wealth. There were probably more that I know nothing of. The names of these known conspirators is [sic] presented without comment or notation in Vol. 1 of this series.



This small, red 1864 appointment book was used as a diary and was allegedly found on the body of the man claimed to be John Wilkes Booth on April 26, 1865. The book was taken off the corpse by Col. Everton Conger, who gave it to Lafayette C. Baker, chief of the War Department's National Detective Police, who gave it to Edwin Stanton. Amazingly, the diary was not produced in evidence in the 1865 trial. Mysteriously missing were 86 pages of diary entries, many from right around the time of the murder.

If it still exists, the second book containing the names of the 50 conspirators known to Baker has yet to turn up.

It's fortunate for history that Lafayette Baker committed his knowledge of the Lincoln assassination conspiracy to writing, even in such a cryptic manner that it went undiscovered for nearly a century. He died suddenly at his Philadelphia home in July of 1868 at the age of 42, ostensibly of typhoid fever. But under questioning at a hearing related to Baker's will, his doctor admitted that "the symptoms shown by Gen. Baker show more similarity to arsenic poisoning than they do to typhoid fever."

Weighing against the possibility that the poison was self-administered is the fact that no fewer than three recent attempts had been made on Baker's life. A year before his death, he managed to fend off a knife-wielding assailant on his front porch, but not before he sustained a wound requiring half a dozen stitches to close. Less than a week later, a shot was fired at his carriage. The bullet struck the door next to him, and he was slightly injured by flying splinters. Then, four months before his death, someone fired a shot through the window of the Baker home. According to a nurse who was attending Baker at the time: "The general was standing by the window, and someone shot at him. The bullet narrowly missed him and struck the wall near my head. He looked frightened and said they would get him yet. I asked him who and he said 'my old friends.' He said he had papers which would send them to prison."

After Baker's death, a representative of the War Department requested several boxes of his papers, telling a magistrate: "These documents were pilfered from War Department files, and they are important to the government. I am here prepared to take charge of them for the government."

When the magistrate said the papers would have to be read into the record first, the War Department's representative withdrew his motion, explaining: "It is the desire of the government to have these documents kept secret." (This was in 1868—three years after the war had ended.)

If one person was in a position to know definitively whether John Wilkes Booth had the backing of a powerful Northern cabal, it would be Booth himself. In February of 1865, the future assassin managed to pass through Union lines around Washington and travel to the Southern capital, Richmond, Virginia, where he met with Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Secretary of War John C. Breckinridge. According to Confederate government minutes of the meeting: "Booth commenced by saying that a plan was being formed, by parties in the Northern states, friends of the Confederacy, to capture or assassinate Mr. Lincoln; that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that then the order would certainly be executed."

(This reinforces the belief of some that Booth was a cat's-paw—an exploitable person recruited by higher-level conspirators to do their dirty work by cleverly appealing to his strong Southern sympathies. In addition, it is likely these conspiracy masterminds wanted to place blame on the South and divert attention from themselves.)

But as the meeting minutes make clear, the hope of

This so-called cottage in northeastern Washington, D.C. was used by Abraham Lincoln as a summer White House. Edwin Stanton, a man who had once treated Lincoln with open contempt, became seemingly his friend when Stanton, appointed secretary of war by Old Abe, took to spending the summers on the grounds, which are called the Old Soldiers Home, in another "cottage" on the same grounds They even on occasion traveled back and forth together from there to central Washington, and watched each other's children when needed as both of their families lived on the grounds. Were assassins watching for a chance to slay the president in August 1864? Apparently so. One night, about 11 p.m., Lincoln, alone, rode a horse to the cottage after a day at his office in central Washington, when, lost in thought, he had a bullet put through his "eight-dollar plug hat" by an unseen sniper, although it seems no second shot was fired. The horse took off at breakneck speed and arrived shortly at "a haven of safety," Lincoln later said, at the Old Soldier's Home. During the war wounded soldiers and cavalry details were bivouacked across the lawn.

Booth and his backers of enlisting the Confederate government in an assassination plot was dashed on the spot: "Messrs. Davis and Breckinridge both expressed their hearty condemnation of the plot, and advised Booth to think no more of it, that they felt their cause was just, and that God, in his own good time, would give them the victory without resorting to anything but the most honorable warfare."

Finally, one other well-placed individual weighed in on the question of whether there was a traitor in Lincoln's cabinet: the president himself. An incident involving Lincoln's son Robert suggests his father may have had foreknowledge of a high-level plot against him.

A friend visited Robert shortly before the latter's death in 1926 and was shocked to see Robert burning some of the late president's private papers. According to the friend, Robert gave this explanation: "The papers contained documentary evidence of the treason of a member of Lincoln's cabinet, and he thought it best for all that such evidence be destroyed." ✦

Philip Rife is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths*, *Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and more.

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Background to Betrayal:
The Early Career of Wilhelm Canaris

It is widely known that Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, chief of counterespionage under Adolf Hitler, was actually one of those most actively engaged in betraying WWII Germany to the Allies, against whom he was supposed to defend his country. But what is much less known about Canaris is the fascinating history of his earlier life, during and after World War I. In an effort to understand better the one German who did more, perhaps, than any other to sabotage National Socialist Germany, we present here an accounting of his record, originally published in German in *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 117.

Translated by Peter Strahl

On Nov. 1, 1914, at the outset of World War I, a 27-year-old naval lieutenant, Wilhelm Canaris, took part under Vice Admiral Count von Spee in a successful sea battle against a British squadron off of Coronel, Chile. But the following engagement, near Argentina's Malvina Islands (claimed by Britain as the Falkland Islands), was not so successful. Almost the entire German squadron was sunk, along with its commander, Count von Spee. Only the cruiser *SMS Dresden* and another small ship were able to find safety in Chilean territorial waters on Dec. 12, 1914. On board the former was Lt. Canaris.

March 9, 1915, found the *Dresden* in the neutral port of the Mas a Tierra Island, Chile, where it was intercepted by the British cruisers *Glasgow* and *Kent* and the auxiliary cruiser *Orama*. In violation of international law, the imperial navy ships had been ordered to destroy the *Dresden* "wherever and whenever we might meet it." The first British barrage took out the artillery on the German ship's quarterdeck, in consequence of which, Commander Luedecke raised a flag of truce and sent a boat with Lt. Canaris to the *Glasgow*.

Ten Germans had been killed and 40 wounded.[1] Approximately 300 survivors, including Canaris, were brought to land by Chile's navy and then interned on the island of Quiriquina on March 23, where they spent the next four and a half years. Canaris himself did not stay around long, however.

ESCAPE FROM CAPTIVITY

According to the story told by then-83-year-old Sofia Boettiger Krause to Chile's *Television Nacional* in 1981, Canaris fled to neighboring Argentina in the fall of 1915 with a forged passport and money that had been provided, using the name of Reed Rosas. From there, he hoped to reach his homeland on a neutral ship. Passing as a young Chilean of British extraction, Canaris claimed to be a recent widower who wanted to take care of an inheritance in Europe, speaking perfect Spanish and relatively good English.

The story was so perfect, that experts have long wondered whether Canaris was already in the employ of the British secret service. Some speculate that he already had

made the acquaintance of one of their agents onboard the *Glasgow*. With the aid of a horse, Canaris was able to cover enough miles through the Andes Mountains that he could spend Christmas with German settlers in Argentina, perhaps even in Avellaneda, near Buenos Aires.

Since Reed Rosas seemed always to have rich sums of money available—which may also point to a British military intelligence connection—it was easy for him to obtain passage to Europe on the Dutch ship *Frisia*. His foreign language abilities enabled his rapid acquaintanceship with a wide variety of individuals, now including members of the British secret police.

But when the *Frisia* neared European territorial waters, it was boarded by British security forces and searched, before it could reach port in Rotterdam. The ship was redirected to Plymouth, England. And while the young Canaris was not the only person onboard traveling under a false identity, he was neither interrogated nor arrested. In fact, thanks to his language abilities, his assistance in identifying other travelers was requested by the enemy British secret service. Rosas did not refuse, and some writers posit that his cooperation may have been planned previously. Once the *Frisia* was released, Canaris was able without difficulty to reach Germany and return to his naval unit, where the escapee was granted leave for a period of rest.

Canaris's maritime adventures attracted the interest of imperial German military intelligence, under the direction of Col. Walter Nicolai. But instead of looking into the mysterious circumstances of Canaris's international escape, Nicolai, seeing great promise in the young man, instead enabled him to obtain training for the German empire's secret military intelligence service.

SERVICE IN SPAIN AND ANOTHER FLIGHT

Promoted to lieutenant-captain [*Kapitänleutnant zur See*], Canaris was posted at the end of November 1916 to the German Embassy in Madrid, once again in the role of Reed Rosas, Chilean of English origin. None of his biographers has yet been able to discover how Canaris got past the British blockade of Spain, but there is an obvious suspicion that he took advantage of his previous contacts with the British secret service and was already active as

A Traitor's Most Destructive Moves

One of the most highly ranked WWII-era German traitors, if not the top traitor, passing sensitive information to the enemies was head of intelligence Wilhelm Canaris, shown here when he was a humble Korvettenkapitän. He may indeed have lost the war for the white race when he manipulated Spain's Francisco Franco to refuse to cooperate with Germany, costing Germany control of the strategic Rock of Gibraltar. He also undermined Adolf Hitler's efforts to make peace with the British, thus costing millions of more European lives. SS leader Heinrich Himmler rightly suspected Canaris for a long time of being a traitor. Hitler, who was no fool, fired Canaris from the Abwehr in 1944, and some weeks after Canaris was placed under house arrest, which prevented the spy-traitor from participating directly in the plot to kill Hitler on July 20. While still a free agent, Canaris facilitated the Anzio landings in Italy and messed up German plans to invade Norway. After the famous "July 20 plot," Heinrich Himmler, a longtime rival of Canaris, found out that an officer involved in the plot who had been a friend of Canaris and had killed himself, had kept the plot details in a metal box. He learned that quite a few other assassination conspiracies, possibly as many as 15 of them, had been launched but had failed and been covered up.

a double agent for Germany and Britain.

In Spain, Canaris had some significant successes: development of a broad network of agents and contacts; oversight of all British activity in the country; and establishment of outstanding relations with the Spanish government, military and upper circles of society. He may even have met the young Francisco Franco at that time. All of this was very important to his later activities in Spain in the 1930s.

So it was obviously with regret that his immediate superior, Naval Attaché Lieutenant-Commander von Krohn, allowed Reed Rosas to follow his "patriotic feelings" back to Berlin. Canaris's health, weakened by the escape from Chile, made it possible for him to deceive his Spanish acquaintances with an excuse for his departure of "tuberculosis." He made for Switzerland, ostensibly for its health spas.

Till now, no one has researched the question as to how and why Canaris managed to enter France at Hendaye and pass without trouble through enemy French and northern Italian territory. Had the British advised their allies in advance that he was their friend and would bring useful information? Why was there no suspicion raised in Germany, when the supposedly ill Canaris wanted to leave the warm Iberian climate to fight at the war front?

"Never a party member, Canaris believed, like many, that the National Socialists could rescue Germany from disaster."

CANARIS JAILED

In Domodossola, however, an official of Italian counterespionage became suspicious of Canaris's passport and demanded the arrest of Reed Rosas. Although treated rather harshly, Canaris still succeeded in notifying his Spanish friends of the situation. He attempted to prove his "consumptive" disposition by biting his lip, so that the bloody spittle would show up in his handkerchief. Deported by ship back to Spain, Canaris risked being apprehended again mid-route in Marseille. Confessing the truth, he was able to convince the ship's captain not to halt in France. At last the now nearly skeletal secret agent reappeared at the Spanish Embassy in Madrid.

Von Krohn, happily astonished at the return, promised to provide another way back to the Fatherland. On Sept. 30, 1917, Canaris and two other returnees rowed two miles out into the ocean, off the coast of Cartagena, for pickup by a German U-boat. But only after two desperate days did *U-35* appear for the rendezvous on Oct. 2. Although observed by a French submarine ordered to prevent the meeting, the three men were taken aboard too quickly for an engagement to occur. On Oct. 9, *U-35* reached the Austro-Hungarian naval base in Cattaro, Montenegro, on the Adriatic Sea. After a short rest, Canaris returned to Berlin.

Wilhelm Canaris came from an upper-middle-class family, felt devotion to his country, and was highly educated. But for the rest of the Great War, his life was that of every other naval officer, and he typically was judged well by his superiors. His espionage activities came to light neither then, nor during the Weimar period.

STRANGE ROAD TO REBELLION

Promoted to lieutenant-commander, Canaris took command of *U-128* in 1918 and carried out attacks on the enemy's merchant marine in the Mediterranean. Returning to Kiel on Nov. 8, 1918, he took active part in helping Capt. Hermann Erhardt put down the Spartacist revolution begun by the Jewish Communists Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Fighting under the ancient symbol of the Indo-Aryans, the swastika, the "Erhardt Brigade" helped to re-establish some small measure of stability in a Germany that did not yet know the existence of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

It was perhaps this dedication to the German Fatherland in defense against Communism, along with his high intelligence and well-read education, led to a true friendship with Adolf Hitler. Never a party member, Canaris nevertheless originally believed, like many, that the National Socialists could rescue Germany from disaster. It was also that friendship that blinded the Reich chancellor to Canaris's betrayal until after July 20, 1944.

Canaris was made chief of the military's intelligence and counter-espionage service of the Wehrmacht High Command, being eventually promoted to admiral. In this position, Canaris enjoyed both the trust of the Fuehrer and very broad discretion of action. But it was this freedom to act that made his later efforts to undermine the National Socialist government so destructively successful.

To this day, no one knows with certainty what moti-

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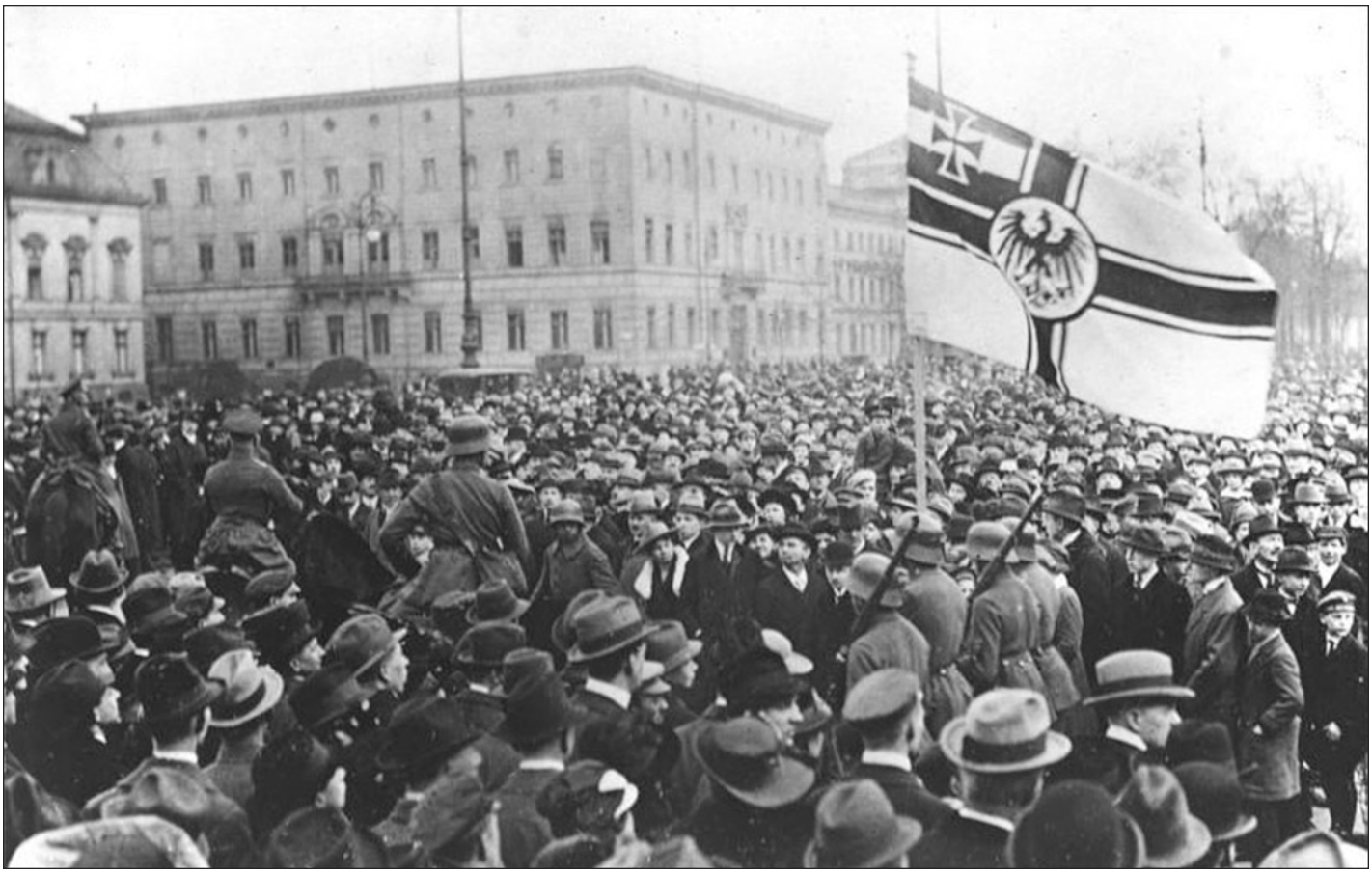

vated Canaris to conspire against the government of his country. The alleged catalyzing events seem hardly sufficient to provide a logical reason. Some claim it was Reinhard Heydrich's use of false information to provoke Stalin to eliminate Gen. Tukhachevsky [TBR Sept./Oct. 2003], who was the greatest military threat to Germany at the time. Others say Canaris's resolve crystallized around a scandal involving the marriage of a high-ranking German general, while still others propose that he was disillusioned by a supposedly planned German invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1938 (a plan that never existed and could not exist, given the state of the Wehrmacht at the time).

For most of the numerous conspirators in the "opposition" or "resistance" against Hitler, we can document their motivations. About 90% or more of them were devout Catholics, mostly from the nobility, who sought to save Germany and Europe from a slide into neo-paganism. Almost all were practicing Christians. This was certainly true for Colonel Klaus Schenk Count von Stauffenberg, who in the struggle between his oath to Hitler and the good of his country even walked away from the conspirators for a time, until he became convinced that the Fuehrer was literally possessed by a devil. Stauffenberg's last words were, "Long live my holy Germany!" No such motives are known for Canaris.

Although officially disbanded at the time, many Freikorps (German volunteer anti-communist paramilitary) units remained active, and attempted to overthrow the German government in the 1920 Kapp-Luttwitz putsch in Berlin. Wilhelm Canaris, as part of the Marinebrigade Erhardt, took part in this failed coup d'état, which was supported by elements of the Reichswehr (military) and other patriotic forces. The Weimar government was forced to flee the city, but the coup failed when large numbers of the national population refused to cooperate with the revolutionary government.

It would seem that, in part, at least some of the conspirators were deceived by British radio propaganda, and that they were politically naïve about the outcome of their putsch; but the motives of most were high minded, if unrealistic. The more foolish believed that it was only Hitler whom the Allies opposed, rather than the entire existence of Germany, which we now know to be true.

There were others, however, particularly in the circle around Karl Goedeler, Gen. Ludwig Beck and Col. Hans Oster, who seem to have been less principled, who sought even to provoke Poland, Czechoslovakia, Britain, France and the Soviet Union as well, to attack Germany. In this,

they judged that the Allies' destruction of the German people and nation would be a lesser evil than life under the National Socialists. And it was to this latter group that Adm. Wilhelm Canaris came to belong.

It would be impossible in the space of this article to give a complete account of every plot of political sabotage or revolution with which Canaris was involved against the National Socialists. His position gave him knowledge of nearly every conspiracy in existence. While he did not participate directly in all, he certainly concealed them all and protected the conspirators to the best of his ability.

Canaris was implicated directly in the July 20 plot, and it was this that led to his imprisonment and execution for treason. But we can say much more.

A strong argument can be made that Adm. Wilhelm Canaris is the single person most responsible for National Socialist Germany's military defeat—and not merely because he funneled thousands of pages of intelligence to Great Britain (including exact German attack plans and dates), nor because he directly undermined one or more of Hitler's peace overtures to Britain.

> "While he did not participate directly in all, he certainly concealed them all and protected the conspirators. . . ."

Already in 1940, when Canaris successfully pleaded with Hitler to be permitted to lead the delegation to Franco in Spain, seeking passage for the German army through that country to take Gibraltar from England, Canaris himself sabotaged the effort. The admiral sent a personal message to Franco through a subordinate, begging that Spain stay out of an alliance with Germany.

"Our position may seem to you to be the stronger. In reality, it is full of despair, and we have little hope to win this war." Enough doubt was planted in Franco's mind that the personal meeting with Hitler at Hendaye was a political disaster, and no alliance came about, even though Franco had previously been inclined to aid Hitler, as thanks for the latter's help during the Spanish Civil War.

As a consequence, Gibraltar could not be taken or returned to Spain. Operation Sea Lion, for the invasion of Great Britain, was cancelled. [See TBR, September/October 2010.—Ed] Hitler was faced with a two-front war. German troops were forced to remain in the Balkans. Rommel's effort to open southern supply lines through the Middle East, providing the second great pincer in Operation Barbarossa, collapsed. Stalingrad could not be taken before the snows came, giving Stalin time to move up troops and supplies from the Siberian interior in overwhelming numbers.

Instead, it was Germany that was crushed in the vise between Anglo-Zionism and Judeo-Communism, and most of Eastern and Central Europe fell to the terror behind the Iron Curtain. The rest of the West came under the total control of the Rothschilds and their perfidious agents—and all of this arising from the treachery of one man: Wilhelm Canaris. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Some say four killed and 14 wounded.—Ed.

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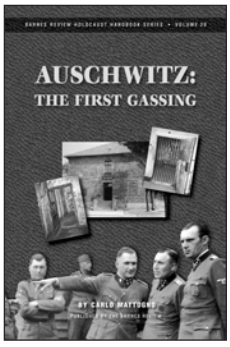
Peter Strahl is a freelance German-language translator for American Free Press and The Barnes Review. His review of Gen. Leon Degrelle's *Hitler Democrat* appeared in the Sept./Oct. 2012 TBR.



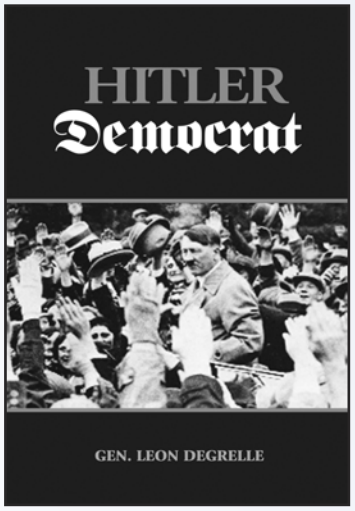
Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality

Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room, or maybe it was outside, or in an above-ground gas chamber. Maybe there were 1,000 victims or 200 or 40. Perhaps it took five hours or one hour or two days or longer. Maybe Zyklon B was used or perhaps it was diesel fuel. Afterward, the bodies were removed immediately or was it several days later. The accounts reporting this "first gassing" are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts—contradictory and laughably different. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources conflict with each other in location, date, preparations, number of victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR using the form on page 64 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H. You can also order online at www.barnesreview.com.

BOOKS FROM TBR

HITLER Democrat

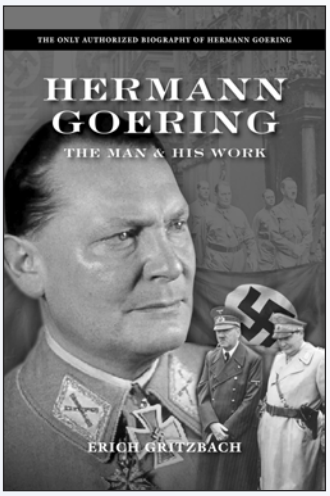
Personal reflections by Gen. Leon Degrelle



When retired Belgian General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from World War II—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed fourteen volume series of works to be collectively titled "The Hitler Century." At the time of his death, the colorful and outspoken—and exquisitely literary—Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but outrageous and insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued and published over a period of years in THE BARNES REVIEW, the bimonthly journal of Revisionist thought. Now, that material appears here in *Hitler Democrat* between two covers for the first time. In the end, this volume is not only a monumental work of history, a genuine epic, but it is also in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: front-lines fighting Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle.

Now, for the other side of the story, as only Leon Degrelle could tell it, read *Hitler Democrat* (softcover, 546 pages, #622, $30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H). To order additional copies, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge or write TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Purchase also at www.barnesreview.com.

HERMANN GOERING: THE MAN & HIS WORK



This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many valuable services which Goering rendered the German state. Although it is well known that Goering recreated the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other astonishing achievements are less famous. He served as prime minister of Prussia, president of the Reichstag, helped resuscitate Lufthansa, and in his role as reich master of the hunt, helped craft legislation to create forest reserves and protect animals. As minister in charge of Germany's Four Year Plan to make that nation self-sufficient in manufacturing and resources, he was accorded the highest powers outside of the Fuehrer's office itself. Finally, he often deputized for Hitler on many state occasions and was, in effect, always the number two man in the Nazi hierarchy, right from his time as first leader of the Brownshirts and his role in the 1923 Putsch through to the end of the war. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction which sketches Goering's career after the book was published, right through to his suicide in defiance of a vengeful Allied prison authority at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. Softcover, 6 x 9, 279 pages, 57 photographs, new introduction, indexed, #639, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Inside U.S. add $5 S&H. Outside U.S. add $24 S&H. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 64 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Purchase also at www.barnesreview.com.

Holocaust Eyewitnesses: Is the Testimony Reliable?

INEVITABLY, WHEN ANYONE QUESTIONS THE GENOCIDE of European Jewry, the eyewitness testimony is raised as proof that the genocide happened. However, most of the eyewitness accounts of the holocaust story have proved to be extremely unreliable and at times even laughable. See for yourself.

By John Wear

John Demjanjuk, a naturalized American citizen, was accused by eyewitnesses of being a murderous guard at Treblinka named Ivan the Terrible. Demjanjuk was deported to Israel, and an Israeli court tried and convicted him primarily based on the eyewitness testimony of five Jewish survivors of Treblinka. Demjanjuk's defense attorney eventually uncovered new evidence proving that the Soviet KGB had framed Demjanjuk, and that documents supposedly showing him to be a guard at Treblinka were Soviet forgeries. The Israeli Supreme Court ruled that the eyewitness accounts were not credible and that Demjanjuk was innocent.[1]

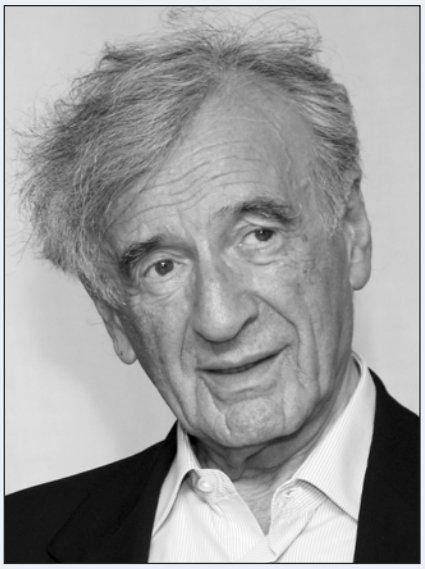
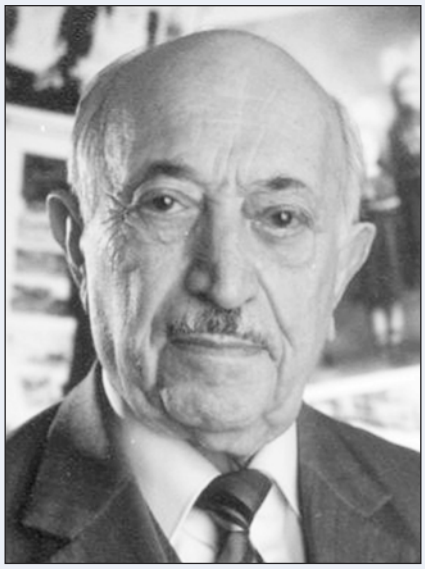
Another example of false witness testimony of the holocaust story occurred in the case of Frank Walus, who was a retired Chicago factory worker charged with killing Jews in his native Poland during the war. An accusation by Simon Wiesenthal that Walus had worked for the Gestapo prompted the U.S. government's legal action. During Walus' trial 11 Jews testified under oath that Walus had murdered Jews during the war. After a costly four-year legal battle, Walus was finally able to prove that he had spent the war years as a teenager working on German farms. An American Bar Association article published in 1981 concluded in regard to Walus' trial that ". . . in an atmosphere of hatred and loathing verging on hysteria, the government persecuted an innocent man."[2]

It would be impossible for me to discuss every eyewitness account of the Holocaust story. To illustrate the unreliability of eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust story, I will analyze the eyewitness accounts of probably its three most famous survivors: Elie Wiesel, Simon Wiesenthal, and Viktor Frankl.

ELIE WIESEL

Elie Wiesel, whose autobiography *Night* written in 1956 helped him win the Nobel Peace Prize, never mentions homicidal gas chambers in his book. Instead, Wiesel writes that Jews were killed en masse by being thrown alive in burning pits.[3] If there had actually been homicidal gas chambers at Birkenau, one would think that Wiesel would have mentioned the gas chambers in his autobiography. Also, if there had been burning pits at Birkenau, these would have shown in some of the Allied aerial photographs taken of Birkenau in1944.

Wiesel also mentions in *Night* that he had surgery on an infected foot in January 1945. The German authorities at Birkenau gave Wiesel and other hospital patients unfit to travel the option to remain in the camp. Wiesel and his father decided to evacuate Birkenau and travel to Buchenwald with the Germans rather than be liberated by the Russian army.[4] If Birkenau had been a place of mass exterminations, why would Wiesel choose to travel

All three of these men are considered "best witnesses" to the "holocaust." Left, perhaps the planet's biggest liar, Elie Wiesel, used photo fakery to "prove" he was an inmate in Buchenwald. Evidently he was never even in Buchenwald at all, yet he has made millions on books and speaking engagements telling people about the "horrors" he saw there. Middle, famous Austrian Jewish "Nazi-hunter" Simon Wiesenthal claimed he had a concentration camp tattoo but would not show it to anyone. Photos of his arm didn't show any tattoo at all. Was he even in a camp? He stands accused of making millions of dollars by flagrant lying. Right, Viktor Frankl, another shady fellow, had a best-selling book in which he described his extensive experiences in Auschwitz—yet he was ultimately forced to admit he spent four days or less there.

with his supposed killers? Also, why would the German authorities at Birkenau leave behind thousands of witnesses to their genocide if a policy of genocide had actually taken place at Birkenau?

That Wiesel survived his internment at Buchenwald is, of course, the result of a miracle. Wiesel states: "In Buchenwald they sent 10,000 persons to their deaths each day. I was always in the last hundred near the gate. They stopped. Why?"[5] Today no credible historian believes that 10,000 Jews per day were executed at Buchenwald.

A remarkable witness himself, Wiesel assures us that he has met other remarkable witnesses. Wiesel states in one of his books that after Jews were executed at Babi Yar in Ukraine: "Eyewitnesses say that for months after the killings the ground continued to spurt geysers of blood. One was always treading on corpses."[6] Wiesel repeats this claim later with some embellishment: "Later, I learn from a witness that, for month after month, the ground never stopped trembling; and that, from time to time, geysers of blood spurted from it."[7] This story lacks all credibility.

Wiesel does not seem to know that photos taken at Babi Yar shortly after the alleged mass executions of Jews show no indication of any mass grave site or any disturbance of the foliage or ground cover.[8]

SIMON WIESENTHAL

Famed Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal also reports a trip to a National Socialist camp hospital in his book *The Murderers Among Us*. Wiesenthal wrote that he tried to commit suicide by cutting his wrists while incarcerated by the National Socialists. Instead of letting him die, the National Socialists sent him to the hospital, where they nursed him back to health.[9] If the National Socialists were intent on committing genocide against European Jewry, why would they make the effort to send both Wiesel and Wiesenthal to the hospital to restore their health?

VIKTOR FRANKL

Viktor Frankl's book *Man's Search for Meaning* has been ranked by the Library of Congress as one of the 20th century's 10 most influential books in the United States. Frankl describes his experiences at Auschwitz in this book as if he had spent many months there. In reality, Frankl was in Auschwitz only for a few days in October 1944 while in transit from Theresienstadt to a sub camp of Dachau. Frankl has admitted this to the American evangelist Robert Schuller: "I was in Auschwitz only three or four days. . . . I was sent to a barrack, and we were all

transported to a camp in Bavaria."[10]

Frankl's short time in Auschwitz is substantiated by the prisoner log from the sub camp of Dachau, Kaufering III, which listed Frankl's arrival on October 25, 1944, six days after his departure from Theresienstadt.[11] Thus, Frankl's descriptions of his long stay at Auschwitz in *Man's Search for Meaning* are pure fiction.

PREPOSTEROUS VERBOSITY

The unreliability of eyewitness testimony of the holocaust story has also been commented on by some historians. Jewish historian Samuel Gringauz criticized what he called the "hyperhistorical" nature of most Jewish survivor testimony. Gringauz wrote that "most of the memoirs and reports are full of preposterous verbosity, graphomanic exaggeration, dramatic effects, overestimated self-inflation, dilettante philosophizing, would-be lyricism, unchecked rumors bias, partisan attacks and apologies."[12]

Shmuel Krakowski, archives director of Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Center, confirmed in 1986 that more than half the testimonies of Jewish survivors on file there are unreliable. Krakowski said many survivors, wanting to be a part of history, may have let their imaginations run away from them. He stated that many of the testimonies on file at Yad Vashem were later proved to be inaccurate when locations and dates could not pass an expert historian's appraisal. Krakowski commented on the Jewish survivor testimony: "Many were never in the places where they claimed to have witnessed atrocities, while others relied on second-hand information given them by friends or passing strangers."[13]

Although seldom mentioned in the press, numerous eyewitnesses have reported that they did not see any evidence of genocide in the National Socialist concentration camps. One of the first to dispute reports of National Socialist genocide was Paul Rassinier. Rassinier was a French professor of history who was arrested during the war for passive resistance activities, which included helping to smuggle Jews into neutral Switzerland. Rassinier stated that although he suffered greatly during the war in the Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps, he never saw any evidence of homicidal gas chambers nor any program to exterminate the Jews. After reading sensationalized accounts he knew were false, Rassinier felt it was his ethical duty to tell the truth about the camps and refute the false claims being made in the world's press.

Rassinier wrote extensively about his own experiences and observations in the German camps. He also began to research the entire issue of National Socialist genocide against the Jews during the war. Rassinier concluded that the death toll in the camps was far lower than alleged. He also concluded that the deaths in the camps were not caused by a German program of genocide,[14] but rather primarily by the poor conditions of the camps attributable to the economic collapse of Germany during a devastating war. Rassinier had nothing to gain personally from taking his unpopular position, and after suffering greatly in the German concentration camps, he then suffered intense persecution in postwar France for his courageous writings after the war.

Thies Christophersen was another witness who said the alleged genocide of Jews during the war never happened. Christophersen supervised about 300 workers, many of them Jewish, at Auschwitz from January to December 1944. On a number of occasions during this period he visited Birkenau, where allegedly hundreds of thousands of Jews were being gassed to death. In a memoir first published in Germany in 1973, *The Auschwitz Lie*, Christophersen wrote that during the time he was at Auschwitz he did not notice the slightest evidence of mass gassings. In March 1988 at the Ernst Zündel trial in Toronto, he also successfully answered numerous pointed questions by the prosecuting attorney about his experiences at Auschwitz.

After *The Auschwitz Lie* was published, Christophersen received thousands of letters and calls. He wrote in regard to these letters and calls:

> Many of those who contacted me can confirm my statements, but are afraid to do so publicly. Some of those are SS men who were brutally mistreated and even tortured in Allied captivity. I also immediately contacted those who claimed to know more about mass gassings. My experiences were precisely the same as those of French professor Paul Rassinier. I have not found any eyewitnesses. Instead, people would tell me that they knew someone who knew someone else, who talked about it.
>
> In most cases the alleged eyewitnesses had died. Other supposed eyewitnesses would quickly begin to stammer and stutter when I asked a few precise questions. Even Simon Wiesenthal had to finally admit before a Frankfurt district court that he was actually never in Auschwitz. All of the reports I have heard about are contradictory. Everyone seemed to tell a different story about the gas chambers. They couldn't even agree about where they were supposed to have been located. This is

also true of the so-called scholarly literature, which is full of contradictions. . . .[15]

Another eyewitness who did not see any evidence of genocide of the Jews is Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich. Dr. Stäglich, a German judge, visited Auschwitz several times during the Second World War as a German orderly officer of an Anti-aircraft Detachment. Dr. Stäglich published the following account of his visits to Auschwitz:

> On none of these visits did I see gassing installations, crematoria, instruments of torture, or similar horrors. The camp gave one the impression of being well kept and very well organized. . . .
>
> The camp reminded me of the German Labor Front camp in which I served out my six-month stretch in the Labor Service, except that Auschwitz was, of course, considerably larger. . . . None of the inmates behaved as though they were in fear of mistreatment, let alone death.
>
> On the later point, one encounter with inmates especially sticks in my memory. As some comrades and I were standing near the camp one evening, we caught sight of a big gang of inmates returning to camp from work in the industrial plants. They were escorted by a relatively small contingent of SS-men—mostly older people—and seemed to be thoroughly undisciplined.
>
> They talked loudly among themselves, laughing all the while. Two or three inmates dropped out of line when they spotted us, opened their flies, and made water. Although this gesture could have been interpreted as a sign of contempt for German men in uniform, the SS guards ignored it completely. Later, whenever I heard that mortal terror prevailed in the concentration camps, I had to recall this incident. That is hardly the way people who are in constant fear of death behave.[16]

Another credible eyewitness is the Austrian-born Canadian Maria Van Herwaarden, who was interned at Birkenau starting in 1942. Van Herwaarden testified at the 1988 Ernst Zündel trial that she saw nothing at Birkenau that resembled mass murder. She did testify, however, that many of the inmates at Birkenau died of typhus and some inmates committed suicide.[17] No prosecution witnesses were called during this trial because the prosecution knew of no survivors who could withstand cross-examination by Zündel's defense attorney.

While I know that National Socialist Germany did not have a program of genocide against European Jewry, I am equally certain that the inmates in the camps suffered tremendous hardships. This point was driven home to me in 1999, when I met a Jewish lady who had spent her early childhood years in four different German camps during the war. She barely survived Bergen-Belsen, where she contracted typhoid and was very close to death when the British army took control of the camp. Her experiences in the camps had been so traumatic that she still had major psychological damage from her internment 54 years after the war was over.

However, if National Socialist Germany had conducted a program of genocide against European Jewry, she would have been executed, since as a little Jewish girl she was too young to contribute to the German work effort. She was living proof that Germany did not have a program of genocide against European Jewry. ✦

ENDNOTES:

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3 Wiesel, Elie, *Night Trilogy*, New York: Hill and Wang, 2008, pp. 51-52.

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6 Wiesel, Elie, *The Jews of Silence*, London: Vallentine, Mitchell, 1968, p. 37.

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9 Wiesenthal, Simon, *The Murderers Among Us*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967, pp. 37-38.

10 Frankl, Viktor, "Dr. Robert Schuller Interviews Viktor Frankl: How to Find Meaning In Life," *Possibilities: The Magazine of Hope*, March/April 1991, p. 10.

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13 Amouyal, Barbara, "Doubts over Evidence of Camp Survivors," *Jerusalem Post*, Israel, Aug. 17, 1986, p. 1.

14 Rassinier, Paul, *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses*, Costa Mesa, California: The Institute for Historical Review, 1978.

15 Christophersen, Thies, "Reflections on Auschwitz and West German Justice," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Volume Six, No. One, Spring 1985, p. 118.

16 Stäglich, Wilhelm, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, Institute for Historical Review, 1990, p. 293.

17 Kulaszka, Barbara, ed., *Did Six Million Really Die: Report of Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel*, Toronto: Samisdat Publishers Ltd., 1992, pp. 253-255.

John Wear was born July 11, 1953 in Houston, Texas. Mr. Wear graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in May 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from University of Texas Law School in December 1977 and passed the Texas bar exam in February 1978. He has worked most of his career as a CPA. His longest and most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 working for Lacerte Software, which is a tax software division of Intuit Corporation.

A Much More Plausible Eyewitness Account . . .

AFFIDAVIT NO. 229
SWORN STATEMENT OF FRANZ KRAUSE

Translated by Carlos Porter

Being aware of the criminal consequences of a false sworn statement, I, Franz Krause, born on June 16, 1904 in Gedaithen, Krs. Allenstein, East Prussia, residing at . . . make the following report, the correctness and truthfulness of which I confirm under oath.

From October 1943 to March 1945, I was the chief squad leader (sergeant major) of headquarters company 1st division of the tank regiment of the Viking Division. In early May 1944, I was assigned to the tank regiment as leader of the support point. "Support point" means the management of material reserves, devices, clothing etc. I received the order to construct the support point in the Auschwitz concentration camp, while the division was on the troop exercise ground at Heidelager (Debica, Poland). In the Auschwitz camp, a barracks in which I could store the materials was made available to me by the administration.

My stay there lasted 10 weeks, so that I used the opportunity to allow my wife and five-year-old boy to come stay with me. The dwelling made available to me by the camp administration was located in an individual dwelling house. Since I had enough time, I walked around the camp to get to know it. No restrictions were imposed upon me by the camp administration.

I remember especially well that I heard music and went over to see where it came from. In front of the local administration building stood thousands of inmates in march formation and marching along the camp road to the armaments factories located outside the camp under the direction of kapos [prisoner guards] to the sound of music. Toward evening, they returned to the camp. This was repeated every day during my stay. I have established that the inmates were well fed and their behavior was also good.

I made the same observation in the women's camp. To the song of "High on the Yellow Wagon" they marched to the local experimental agricultural installation, which was under the direction of Thies Christophersen. I remember that the women came from the adjacent camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

During my inspections, I discovered a camp with suitcases. Since I had only escaped with my naked life from the Tscherkassy encirclement, I went to camp commandant Baer to ask if he could give me a suitcase. Baer refused. In a second conversation, he explained to me that the suitcases belonged to the prisoners and that he could not dispose of them. He reported to me upon the occasion a commission had examined the lodgings of the camp personnel a few weeks before. If anything was found which belonged to the inmates, the person was sent to the SS punishment camp at Matzkau near Danzig. Baer did not wish to risk such a punishment for the sake of a suitcase. I never forgot that statement.

During my wanderings through the Auschwitz camp, I never saw a gas chamber, nor did I perceive any stench of burnt corpses. The columns of smoke that I saw came from the surrounding armaments manufacturing plants.

If people object that thousands, or even tens of thousands, of prisoners were gassed or burnt during this period, I must reply that such proceedings could not have remained concealed from me.

At any rate, I never saw or heard anything about it. A sub-squad leader from the administration lived in our neighborhood, with whom I often conversed about everything possible. Our wives became close friends and visited each other. There was never any mention of gassing of inmates. We also visited a musical event in the camp [performed by prisoners].

On the whole, I got to know Auschwitz as a decent labor camp.

I had no contact with the inmates themselves; they were on labor service during the day, so that the camp was almost empty. I never saw anything in the way of brutality by the SS against inmates. Only once, I saw a [prison laborer] hoeing weeds in the camp, the supervising [Jewish] kapo was very aggressive and kicked several of the inmates.

This is my report of the major impressions [of Auschwitz] which have remained in my memory. ✦

Signed, Franz Krause

No. 11 of the roll of sworn statements for 1991, notary public Helmut Meyer, Einbeck, March 7, 1991.

FROM WWW.CWPORTER.COM

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts . . .

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SHOCKING END TO UNPOPULAR KING

Researchers describe the body (recently discovered under a parking lot) of King Richard III of England as being buried hastily and disrespectfully in a too-small grave that was roughly dug with sloping sides (a proper grave would have had straight walls). The dead king (killed in battle during the War of the Roses) was found in a "folded" position, without a shroud. His condition is shocking but not surprising, since legend has it his body, naked, was carried on a horse and mocked by crowds on the way to his grave. It seems the carcass was mangled after death. Controversy now rages over where he should be reburied.

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"JEWS A RACE" THEORY CHALLENGED

Johns Hopkins University researcher Eran Elhaik describes a group of widely respected geneticists, including Harry Ostrer, professor of pathology and genetics at Yeshiva University's Albert Einstein College of Medicine and author of the 2012 book *Legacy: A Genetic History of the Jewish People*, bluntly as "liars" and "frauds." For years now, the findings of Ostrer and several other scientists have stood virtually unchallenged on the genetics of Jews and the story they tell of the common Middle East origins shared by Jewish populations worldwide. Jews are indeed one people, Ostrer's research claims. But Elhaik, an Israeli molecular geneticist, has published research that debunks this claim. The strong emotions generated by this scientific dispute stem from a loaded question scientists and others have pondered for decades: Where in the world did Ashkenazi Jews come from? In "The Missing Link of Jewish European Ancestry: Contrasting the Rhine- land and the Khazarian Hypotheses," published in December in the online journal *Genome Biology and Evolution*, Elhaik says he has proved that Ashkenazi Jews' roots lie in the Caucasus, not in the Middle East. They are descendants, he argues, of the Khazars, a Turkic people who lived in one of the largest medieval states in Asia and then migrated to Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries. Elhaik did find a Middle Eastern genetic marker in DNA from Jews, but, he says, it could be from Iran, not ancient Judea.

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JEWISH REVISIONIST BACK IN THE NEWS

Republican Party Animals operator David Stein, 44, says he is really David Cole, and that he still holds controversial views. Stein—a cerebral, fun-loving gadfly—brought congressmen, celebrities, writers and entertainment industry figures together for shindigs, closed to outsiders, where they could scorn liberals and proclaim their true beliefs. Under the David Cole name, he was once a respected holocaust Revisionist who questioned the existence of National Socialist gas chambers. He changed identities in January 1998. "That was when David Cole officially expired," he said in an interview. "That was the end of Cole. Or so I thought. That was when David Stein was brought into this world. For 15 years I have been David Stein. Now the genie is out of the bottle. I'm done. I'm finished. I'm not going to try to remain as David Stein." As Cole, David was a victim of the Jewish Defense League and was physically beaten and got death threats. Tormented, he was forced to issue an insincere recantation and had to change his identity in order to survive in this world, dominated by holocaust liars. Cole's mistake, he said, was to confide his secret to a friend, a young lady, with whom he fell out. The vindictive ex-friend went "nuclear" and outed him to their conservative circle.

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A CONFEDERATE MASTER OF DISGUISE

You want a story of a super spy with nerves of steel? Something that would make a great movie if Hollywood were worth its salt? Frank Stringfellow is your man. Here is a young Confederate officer, a scout and spy who had the moxie to: elude Yankee troops by swimming across a frozen river, feigning sleep before producing a derringer or two, riding like the wind when he needed to, posing as a dental student behind enemies lines in Washington and occupied Alexandria. On another occasion he captured three of his own Dixie pickets, just to prove he could. The clever and cunning Confederate did everything from serving as a personal scout for guerrilla leader Jeb Stuart to, several times, donning woman's clothing to infiltrate Yankee gatherings and obtain information on enemy troop movements. Before the war, he taught Greek and Latin to students, while, after it, he became an Episcopalian priest and also served in the Spanish-American War. Stringfellow is widely hailed as the most successful Confederate spy.

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DEBUNKED PROFESSOR

Noted Revisionist Willis Carto, publisher of TBR, wrote a letter dated April 20, 2012, to Prof. Thomas Childers of the University of Pennsylvania. The letter read as follows: "I have before me a blurb for your wisdom titled 'A History of Hitler's Empire, 2d Ed.,' published by . . . 'The Great Courses.' . . . Can it be that you are not aware that Hitler did everything conceivably possible in the days leading up to England's declaration of war, to avert war? The record that you ignore is clear. Hitler wanted peace with Britain. All he asked for was a free hand to deal with the Soviet Union in the east, knowing that Josef Stalin's plan was to invade and overrun Europe. It was Hitler who saved Europe from this fate. Hitler was the savior of Europe, not its enemy. In attacking Germany, Churchill—with accomplice Franklin Roosevelt—started and the taxpayers in Britain and the U.S. fought a totally needless war, 800,600 Americans and Britons were killed, 670,846 Americans seriously wounded, and it brought nothing but destruction, debt and death. And today, Britain no longer controls 17-20ths of the globe, but suffers exactly what Hitler predicted: It is done, as a world power, and is rapidly filling up with Third Worlders. Are you a

. . . CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.

Communist? As a liberal, you are certainly a Communist lover. I pity those innocent souls you mislead with your drivel." To date, Prof. Childers has failed to respond.

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MISSING ROSENBERG PAGES FOUND

Sixty-seven years after his tragic death at the end of a rope, some 400 pages of the diary of German philosopher Alfred Rosenberg have turned up in Buffalo, New York. The important document was found in the home of a Nuremberg prosecutor. Naturally, the U.S. Holocaust Museum was allowed to assess the papers. They say the long-lost diary pages shed new light on "a number of important issues relating to the Third Reich's policy," including tensions among top-level National Socialists.

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AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME?

A tax-subsidized museum in Paris (Jeu de Paume Museum) has opened up a new exhibition on what it calls Palestinian freedom fighters and martyrs. The exhibition was created by Ahlam Shibli, a Palestinian Bedouin photographer based in Haifa. The representative council of Jewish institutions in France (CRIF) complains that the display highlights fighters from Palestinian groups including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades, and the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades—groups the Zionists claim are terrorists. "It is particularly regrettable and unacceptable . . . in the heart of Paris," said a CRIF spokesman. Ms. Shibli is celebrated for her photography, and has published at least three books of her art.

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HOLOCAUST MEMORIALS MULTIPLY

Holocaust memorials are popping up like mushrooms after a rainfall—all over America. Major American cities typically have at least one memorial to the genocide that did not happen, but many mid-sized ones do too, and memorials are even found in small cities like Whitwell, Tenn., and Palm Desert, Calif. Just in Manhattan, there are 80 of the things. Experts say there are probably more than 300 holocaust "study centers" and memorials around the country. How many memorials are there to real holocausts and genocides? Maybe two or so, but who's counting? Besides, people like the Irish and the Latvians and Germans don't have enough money to build memorials to the millions of their people who have been exterminated.

In 1912, a Zionist organization, called the International Territorial Organization, received a letter from the Portuguese ministry of agriculture, who laid out a plan supported by government ministers in Portugal, whereby each family of Jewish settlers in Angola would receive, free of charge, about two square miles of land. Jewish billionaires refused to finance the plan, but it is interesting that in those early times, even a Judeo-friendly nation like Portugal was trying to relocate its Jewish population. The cartoon above from a Yiddish-language magazine shows Portugal offering Angola as a second bride to "widowed Israel."

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ULTRA-ORTHODOX RALLY IN MANHATTAN

Taking a new tack, thousands of ultra-orthodox Jewish men, called *haredim*, rallied in Lower Manhattan recently to demand what they call "religious freedom" in Israel. Turns out, they don't want their boys being drafted into the Israeli army, and their argument is that their religion requires them to study the Torah instead of fighting for the Zionist entity. It is a clever argument that could have been crafted by one of the rabbis quoted in the Talmud.

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ANCIENT EGYPTIAN JEWELRY IN SIBERIA

A necklace of fine Egyptian glass jewelry was found not long ago in a burial mound in Siberia estimated to be 2,400 years old. The Russian archeologists who found it have dubbed it "Cleopatra's Necklace"—a 17-bead necklace that was around the neck of the skeleton of a woman who died at age 25, thought to have been a virgin princess. She is believed to belong to the Pazyryk people, a nomadic group described by Herodotus in the 5th century B.C. The beads are among the most beautiful of their kind ever seen, and appear to have traveled to the Ukok area via the Silk Road. The Pazyryks are known to have eaten mutton and horseflesh, and used cannabis and coriander. Studies of the bodies of Pazyryk people, some of them preserved by the permafrost ice, show they were members of the Aryan race and in some cases wore tattoos of fantastical mythic animals.

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ANNE FRANK PORNOGRAPHY

A Michigan mom is outraged that her child is being forced to read an "unedited Anne Frank diary" in public school. The book, unlike "traditional Anne Frank diaries," contains graphic passages in which the Dutch Jewish teen girl of World War II notoriety allegedly writes about her private parts. It is a "new edition" of the supposed journal, in which the "spicier bits" previously edited out are included. After learning what her seventh grader was reading, Gail Horek filed a formal complaint with the school district. Says the mother: "It's pretty graphic and it's pretty pornographic for seventh-grade girls and boys to be reading."

Thoughts About the Holocaust: A Concerned Mother Speaks Out

THE FACTS ABOUT THE SO-CALLED "HOLOCAUST" are of great concern to everyone, including Americans, but especially to German people, who are smeared with wild charges that they or their ancestors tried to eliminate all the Jews they could get their hands on. Here is a letter from one German mother to her children telling them what is what, why the Holocaustian legend is a lie, with proof of its impossibility. As she points out, to murder the Jews is inconceivable for Germans, but it was the Jews who had definite plans to exterminate the entire German race.

By Vera Stark

July 2012

My Dear Family,

In the hope that the house of cards called the Jewish holocaust would collapse on its own monstrosity, I have waited for years to bring it up with you. Yet, as I am approaching the end of my life, I shall wait no longer.

It was no doubt the policy of National Socialism to eliminate the influence of the Jews in Germany. In the years 1920 to 1933 less than 500,000 Jews lived in Germany, comprising 0.075% of the German population. Yet they held about 65% of all influential positions in banking, the court and justice system, healthcare, education, economy, entertainment and media—thereby, directly or indirectly, ruling the country.

And then there is the unquestionable Jewish origin and realization of Bolshevism/Communism. Starting in 1917 with the Russian Revolution—85% of the "founding fathers" of Bolshevism were Jews—and its tyrannical regime. Thereafter, it spilled over to Europe in 1919, forming a short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic under Béla Kun and a Bavarian Soviet Republic under Kurt Eisner (both of them of Jewish extraction).

While Bolshevism/Communism was aiming at world dominance with the slogan: "Workers of the world—unite," National Socialism was created for the sole benefit of the German people, with the slogan: "Workers of the fist and brain (*Arbeiter der Faust und Stirn*)—unite!" This is why the unions were replaced by the Worker's Front (*Arbeitsfront*), which was not aiming at confrontation between the employees and the employer, but at overcoming conflicts and obstacles to the benefit of both and thereby in the interest of the whole country. No strikes, no hard lines between haves and have-nots, but cooperation (*Volksgemeinschaft*).

National Socialism was the antidote to Bolshevism/Communism and its Jewish roots. This was well understood on both sides.

On March 23, 1933, after the Reichstag had given Hitler ruling powers by a two-thirds majority vote, Lord Beaverbrook's influential London *Daily Express* came out on its front page with the headline "Judea Declares War on Germany; Jews of All the World Unite in Action" and, further on, "Boycott of German Goods, Mass Demonstrations in Many Districts, Dramatic Actions" and "The appearance of the swastika symbol of a new Germany has called forth the Lion of Judah, the old battle symbol of Jewish defiance."

To incite further indignation, harassment of Jews was also reported on that front page, whereas this unfounded accusation was immediately and strongly denied by the leaders of Germany's Jewish community.

There never existed a plan for the physical elimination of the Jews; the idea of such is so absolutely sick—it is just inconceivable to the German mind.

Not so to the Jewish mind. Theodor N. Kaufman, president of the American Federation of Peace and a close affiliate to Franklin Roosevelt, explains in his booklet *Germany Must Perish* [See the ad on page 36.—Ed.] in

detail how many surgeons would be required to sterilize and thereby extinguish the Germans for ever, as they are "the arch-enemy of humanity and less worthy to exist than a wild herd of animals."

Kaufman begins his book with: "Today's war is not a war against Adolf Hitler. Nor is it a war against the Nazis. It is a war of peoples against peoples; of civilized peoples envisioning Light against uncivilized barbarians who cherish Darkness." (The booklet was published in 1941, before America officially entered the war; although the FDR administration had supported the Allied cause for a long time already, by "lend lease," propaganda and other measures.)

After a short visit to Germany in 1968 Elie Wiesel proclaimed: "Every Jew, somewhere in his being, should set apart a zone of hate—healthy, virile hate—for what the German personifies and for what persists in the German."

It is that hatred that still haunts the Germans and they, highly sensitive to what they are being blamed for, what is written as history in their schoolbooks and what is presented by the media day and night, have by now developed such self-hatred, that they have become willing helpers to destroy themselves; that is, if they are further prevented from knowing the truth, namely that there was no plan to physically eliminate the Jews and that there were no death camps and no gassings.

> "If you want to see real death camps, take a look at those set up by the British in the second Boer War in Africa."

So, why concentration camps? And how were people treated there?

Concentration camps were first developed by the British during the second Boer War (1899-1902). More than 120,000 Dutch wives and children were herded into camps after their farms were destroyed and their fields spoiled (scorched earth). On account of poor living conditions, more than 27,000 of them perished of hunger and disease.

In Germany the camps had a more practical purpose. They were in the early 1930s similar in appearance and function to the labor service (*Arbeitsdienst*) camps, with the difference that the latter were meant for young German men—later also women—to fulfill a one-year civic or agricultural service requirement, while the others were originally built for corrective purposes and held Communists, "shirkers," tramps, homosexuals, gypsies and criminals with light sentences. In peacetime, Jews were only interned on suspicion of Communist or anti-government sedition, but never because of their religious affiliation.

After the Nuremberg Laws were pronounced in September 1935, German citizenship was withdrawn from the Jews. They were retired from public offices, receiving early pensions. If they served in WWI, they got paid their full salary until reaching retirement age. Also, between the Zionists—aiming to get more Jewish people to settle in Palestine—and Germany—trying to have the Jews leave—an agreement, called the *Haavara* (Hebrew for "transfer"), evolved, whereby Jews could pay into one of two Jewish banks in Germany, which then transferred the moneys over to Palestine for the person's settlement. This was an unorthodox exception to the strict foreign exchange regulations, but helped to get Jews moving. It is estimated that about 300,000 Jews left Germany before the war restricted migration.

Hundreds of other Jews were interned in camps, like Theresienstadt, under their own administration, where they underwent job training and other preparations for future emigration and settlement in another country. (Ref. Weckert, Ingrid, *Flashpoint*)

During the war the camps quadrupled in number, and some were structurally enlarged. They became strict labor camps, holding people of different nationalities as well as prisoners of war and Jews, who were now considered enemies of the Reich on account of the several Jewish declarations of war against Germany. This was extended to Jews of neighboring countries and was in line with the U.S.A.'s incarceration of her ethnically Japanese citizens and, to a certain extent, German and Italian citizens during the war, and it was later practiced in many of the "Allied" countries as well. The belongings of those so affected were usually confiscated, never to be returned.

In the German camps the detainees were employed to help the German war effort in laboratories, factories and in the fields. They were fed and clothed properly, their barracks were heated in wintertime, and they received camp money for purchases at the camp store. [See TBR, January/February 2001.—Ed.]

Sick inmates were well taken care of in infirmaries. There were sections for men and others for women; marriages took place as well as childbirths, there was a midwife and even a small kindergarten in Auschwitz. One can see and read more details in the booklet *Auschwitz: The*

Underground Guided Tour by Carolyn Yeager. [The booklet is available from TBR for $10.—Ed.]

The Red Cross was allowed to check health, food and work conditions in all camps regularly. They kept detailed records of incoming and released prisoners as well as figures of death and its causes, but these records are apparently no longer available.

According to the Russian Central Archives, which captured the German concentration camp records in 1945, the Auschwitz camp suffered badly due to several outbreaks of typhus, which eventually claimed the death of about 100,000 inmates, half of them Jewish. (Alexander Autographs, Inc., Stamford, CT)

The much-highlighted Zyklon B, claimed by the holocaust lobby as a murder weapon for gassing 6 million Jews, was in fact used in special chambers for delousing the inmates' civilian clothing at their arrival. The inmates were reminded to observe cleanliness with large posters saying: "*Eine Laus dein Tod*" ("One louse = your death").

The terrible pictures of starved inmates are heartbreaking. How can they be explained?

It has been proved that most of them are not genuine, but have been doctored to a great extent. Also, one can see pictures from the same camp with relatively well-fed inmates, cheering their liberators. (Porter, Carlos, *The Holocaust: Made in Russia*)

> "Despite the many scholarly refutations, people still believe the Germans made soap and lampshades from Jews."

Due to the heavy bombing Germany had to endure, by which whole cities as well as roads and railways were destroyed, it had become nearly impossible to get food and other supplies to the people. The camps were no exception. On the contrary, as there were so many people at one and the same location, they just could not be fed properly anymore, to the utmost consternation of the camp personnel.

Using only Jewish sources, these are the figures of the Jewish population worldwide for 1933-1949:

American Jewish Committee, *World Almanac*:

1933	15,315,859
1939	15,600,000
1945	15,192,089
1946	15,753,638
1947	15,698,259
1948	15,753,630
1949	15,713,638

This shows a loss of Jewish lives from 1939 to 1945 of 408,000, which compares to the loss of German lives during the terror bombing of Dresden, on Feb. 13-14, 1945, where the true figures lie between 300,000 and 500,000.

The unusual Jewish population increase from 1945 to 1946 of about 560,000 could be explained to some extent by the reappearance of circumstantially "lost" people, called DPs (displaced people) after the war.

The world should question why Churchill in his six-volume, 4,448-page book *The Second World War* did not mention any "Nazi gas chambers" or "genocide of the Jews" or "6 million Jewish victims of the war"; neither did Eisenhower in his 559-page *Crusade in Europe*, nor did De Gaulle in his three-volume, 2,054-page *Mémoires de guerre*; or why the hate apostle Elie Wiesel did not mention any "gassings" whatsoever in his famous book *Night*, published in 1960.

"The fact is that the 6 million people who were supposedly gassed represent a huge lie," Bishop Richard Williamson wrote once to his fellow members of the Society of Pope Pius X, noting that a completely new world order was built on this "fact."

On Sept. 10, 1952 two heads of state at the time, Germany's Dr. Adenauer and Israel's Ben-Gurion, came to an agreement about reparations to be paid by Germany on account of the ill treatment and harassment of the Jews (not "elimination" or "gassings") during the period of the Third Reich. An amount of 3 billion marks was agreed upon, to be paid over 10 years. By now Germany has probably paid this 100 times over, with no end anywhere in sight.

All the above has been gathered and confirmed by me during my study of the subject for the last 22 years, which began when the question of German guilt and the 6 million started to haunt me.

I remember that:

1. During the 1930s and 1940s the German people in general were barely aware of concentration camps or their functions. A friend of my parents was a teacher and a Social Democrat. He was interned, I believe, in 1934, for about half a year, and thereafter returned to teaching, with the realization that the National Socialists had very similar aims as the Social Democrats: the betterment of all social structures, especially the living standard of the workers. Our friends moved later into one of the many

new houses built for young families and had four children;

2. After the bombing of my hometown in 1945, while my mother and I were fleeing the fiery inferno, we saw trucks on the road loaded with excitedly yelling people, most likely previous inmates of a labor camp, who were later called DPs (displaced persons);

3. Before I left the Russian-occupied zone of Germany in 1946 no one had heard of Auschwitz or the other camps liberated by the Russians. We know now that the Russians continued using these camps for inmates of their own discretion and treatment; and

4. Your grandmother asked me in 1956: "What do you think about this horrid accusation (about Auschwitz) after so many years?" She did not believe a word of it (even though she had held some reservations toward the Third Reich), but considered it a propaganda trick to further humiliate Germany and keep it paying endless "reparations."

Thereafter, many attempts were made to blame the Germans for outrageous mistreatment of the Jews and several methods of murdering them. Beginning with movable gas wagons, chargeable plates for mass electrocutions, steam-filled chambers for inducing suffocation with carbon monoxide (generated by Diesel motors), stationary gas chambers, gas showers, and then from about 1970 on the "evident" fact of the 6 million gassed, the majority in Auschwitz (whereas the latest word is that it has to have been somewhere else, because the Auschwitz facilities are no longer considered feasible for the task).

These are all lies, like the soap made from Jewish fat and the lampshades made from Jewish skin, and Wiesel's fountain of blood, still gushing forth like a geyser at one of the camps.

I have withheld this information from you until now, because this knowledge is dangerous. According to §130 in Germany's Bundesgesetzbuch (BGB), "denial of the holocaust" is punishable with incarceration of up to five years. So far more than 200,000 honorable people have been thrown in prison, have been heavily fined, stripped of their reputation and titles; their lives ruined. The reason given is "incitement of hatred" or "offense against the Jews," and at one point the jurisdiction even declared that truth is no defense. On Germany's insistence, this draconian law has now been incorporated into nearly all European countries.

No wonder that everywhere, even in countries where freedom of thought and speech is proudly proclaimed, people close their mind and stay away from the subject of "the holocaust" and its possibly dangerous effects in order to protect their place in society, their livelihood, their titles and most of all their family.

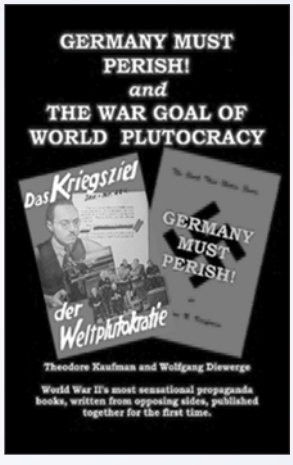
So be careful how you handle this knowledge. Use common sense and good judgment. You will find extensive material in my archives, confirming this treatise. Please understand that I do not want to burden you with all this, but to set you free. There is nothing in the history of your German forebears that you have to be ashamed of, but very much of which you can be proud. ✦

—MOTHER

VERA STARK is the pseudonym of a German scholar and mother.

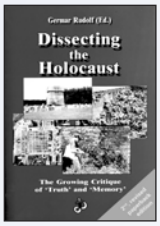
Germany Must Perish!

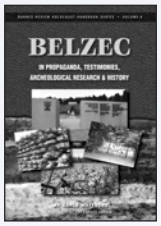
And the War Goal of World Plutocracy

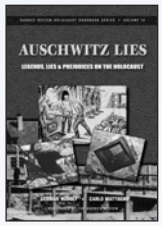

GERMANY MUST PERISH!
and
THE WAR GOAL OF WORLD PLUTOCRACY
Das Kriegsziel
der Weltplutokratie
GERMANY MUST PERISH!
Theodore Kaufman and Wolfgang Diewerge
World War II's most sensational propaganda books, written from opposing sides, published together for the first time.

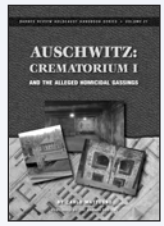
By Theodore Kaufman and Wolfgang Diewerge. The March 1941 publication of *Germany Must Perish!* provoked one of the most intense propaganda exchanges of the war. Written by an American Jew, it advocated the destruction of the German people through mass sterilization and the dismemberment of the German state. Because of Kaufman's claimed links to the policy advisors of the U.S. president, Germany's reaction to the plan was swift. Goebbels ordered a rebuttal and analysis written. Parts of Kaufman's book came true at the end of the war. At least 12 million Germans were expelled from their land in what became the single largest transfer of any population in modern European history. The majority were expelled from the German territories, which were handed over to Poland and the Soviet Union (about 7 million) and from Czechoslovakia (about 3 million). Up to 2 million Germans died during these expulsions. Contains Kaufman's original work and Germany's official reaction and rebuttal. Softcover, 78 pages, #640 ***$10*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H. Outside the U.S. add $24 S&H. Order from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the form on page 64 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.

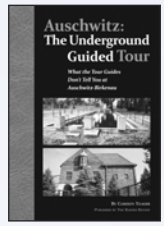
These TBR Books Demolish Holocaust Myths











Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. Second revised edition. Softcover, 616 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #219, ***$30***.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. By Arthur R. Butz. With this book Dr. Butz, Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, was the first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex from a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of historical and logical arguments which modern scholars had accumulated by the middle of the 1970s. It was the first book published in the U.S. which won for this field of research the academic dignity to which it is entitled. This new edition comes with several supplements adding new information gathered by the author over the last 25 years. Softcover, third edition, 506 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #385, ***$30.***

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich paint a bleak picture regarding its treatment of Jewish citizens. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, ***$8***.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540, ***$15***.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, ***$25***.

Auschwitz: Plain Facts—A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute recent findings with his own technical methods. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the "revisionists." In *Auschwitz: Plain Facts*, Pressac's works and claims are debunked. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, ***$20***.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A must read. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, ***$12***.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, ***$18***.

Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour—What the Tour Guides Don't Tell You at Auschwitz-Birkenau. By Carolyn Yeager. By taking the reader on a photographic "underground guided tour" of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the author demonstrates it to be a simple labor, concentration and transit camp for political prisoners, where the health of the inmates was the prime concern of the jailers. Softcover, 48 pages, #535, $10. 100+: $5 each.

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The Campaign Against My Book

- Rudolf Hess caregiver tells of efforts to keep his story from reaching public
- Author details persecution, allegations, defamation designed to discredit him

By Abdallah Melaouhi

Books have their own story, and this familiar quote from a Latin writer who has been completely forgotten today is several centuries older than the invention of books as we know them today. What I am saying is that making statements and public appearances and disseminating facts or opinions on clay tablets, the bark of birch trees, papyrus and later also on paper, has not only helped to promote friendship, but it has also been fiercely contested. Censorship, lists of banned books, the burning of books, all of that is as old as mankind and thus not limited to the 12 years during which my patient Rudolf Hess held a prominent position in politics. All of that is still happening today, even in countries where we would not imagine this to be so.

I came to Germany more than 45 years ago, in the hope of coming to a free country, a country where one could speak one's mind irrespective of one's opinion as long as one didn't incite crime or violence, a country where democracy and freedom of speech were so well established that it would easily tolerate differences of opinion and differing views. I have done nothing wrong in this country. I have not only cared for Hess as a patient, but with a deep human empathy I have also cared for left-wing extremists as well as for countless unknown patients, people needing nursing care, invalids and injured people, Germans as well as foreigners, Christians as well as Muslims and secular people.

I have never asked what my patients did in their lives or what political or religious views they held, but rather how I could alleviate their suffering.

I never commented on the politician Rudolf Hess—whether positively or negatively. My real concern was not directed at the historic assessment of his life—here enough has already been said for and against him by more authoritative sources than myself. My real concern is rather to uncover the crime that I happened to become the unwilling witness of. I have only publicly said that my patient was the former Reich Minister Rudolf Hess. This is a statement of fact and no glorification.

Already in 1989 I had to put up with the fact that the British Foreign Office, while under pressure from the media, instead of opening its archives or presenting the post-mortem examination of the British pathologist Cameron, attempted to damage my reputation without disproving or refuting a single one of my arguments. For example, the Foreign Office claimed that I was only pressing for an investigation into the circumstances of the death of Rudolf Hess because I was being paid by neo-Nazis, by Wolf Rüdiger Hess or others. I was accused of being a conspiracy theorist, portrayed as being an insignificant egomaniac who for the first time in his life was enjoying being in the limelight of the press and TV.

The same thing is now happening to me again. After it became known that I had been giving talks about the years I spent with Hess, and that I was preparing a book on this topic, an unprecedented campaign was launched against me. Not once have my arguments been dealt with nor my claims neither been debated nor refuted. Instead, platitudes have been repeated, insinuations and allegations have been made and the classical knockout argument—right-wing extremism—used.

On July 1, 2008, the Migration and Integration Advisory Council of Spandau discussed the "Case of Abdallah Melaouhi" as item No. 3 on the agenda. An expert from the Democratic Culture Center, Mrs. Dantschke, who is completely unknown to me, was invited and mentioned in her

talk that I was currently under investigation. Charges had been filed against me accusing me of "disseminating propaganda," "making false accusations" and "defaming the state." I was also charged with "breaching secrecy" and with "smuggling documents relating to Rudolf Hess from the prison." Strangely enough, no public prosecutor has approached me yet about these things.

The expert, Mrs. Dantschke, obviously knows more than I do, and here one would have to ask, where is she getting her information from? Are public prosecutors in Germany now first informing the "Centers of Democratic Culture"? Mrs. Dantschke, who appears to make a living out of permanently "disclosing subversive right-wing activities," now counts me among the "prominent people in extreme right-wing circles.". . .

In my talks I have been reporting on the events in Spandau Prison, the harassments that an old man was subjected to, the total isolation and his efforts to maintain his composure and his physical and mental health, my conversations with the prisoner and my small favors. Yes, I admit it, I did sometimes "smuggle" a chocolate bar or a cake into the prison. I would do it again today. . . .

I became unintentionally "notorious" for a short while when several prominent German publications said, "Advisory committee fires Hess's nurse because he glorifies Hitler's deputy in a book."

At any rate it also says, "Although the book, which is going to be published by the author, has not been printed yet, it is already causing a stir." . . . I would like to correct the unproven accusations that claim I have been "supporting the NPD [National Democratic Party of Germany] in its falsification of history" I have no ties with the NPD. I have written *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder* to uncover the truth and to bring the killers to justice. . . .

I am still waiting for evidence of my alleged attempt at "rehabilitating" my terminally-ill patient as a "sentenced war criminal." I am still waiting for an invitation from the mainstream political parties in Germany who, although they allegedly have such a great interest in the truth, are nevertheless not interested in discussing the murder of a German citizen. I would also like to know what is so secret about the health, eating habits, religious affiliation, daily routine, reading interests and other hobbies of a world-famous prison inmate that would justify having the disclosure of these things classified as a "breach of secrecy." I also ask myself why the politically-mature German citizens and the "critical public" have had to give up their self-explanatory right to question the numerous inconsistencies of this case just because a British public prosecutor has decided to close the books.

Is Pastor Niemöller, who was being held prisoner in a concentration camp for many years during the National-Socialist era, also a Nazi because he was convinced of the relative innocence of my patient and because he vehemently applied himself for Hess's release? Is Golo Mann a Nazi because as a historian he neither believed in the legitimacy of the sentencing of Rudolf Hess at Nuremberg nor could he see any real crime the man was guilty of?

Is the renowned defense lawyer, minister of the interior and former leader of the CSU party in the Bavarian parliament, Dr. Alfred Seidl, a Nazi because he believed that Hess was murdered? Is the French prison chaplain Gabel a Nazi because he deeply sympathized with the prisoner and was convinced that he was murdered as indicated in a letter that he wrote me? Is the former governing mayor of Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen, a Nazi because he awarded Gabel the Distinguished Service Cross 1st Class, the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, for his work as Hess's pastor?

Is the former American prison commander, Eugene K. Bird, also a Nazi because he wanted to let the prisoner speak for himself and because he was also convinced that foul play had led to Hess's death? Are the editors of the BBC and of *Le Figaro-Magazine* also Nazis simply because they did not believe that Hess could have taken his own life? Are the pathologists Dr. Spann and Dr. Eisenmenger Nazis because their forensic examinations revealed that Hess could not have hanged himself? Am I a Nazi because I cannot accept the murder of a fellow human being?

So many sensible people, so many arguments, resistance fighters, prominent people from the Federal Republic of Germany, former anti-war activists, medical practitioners, journalists, foreigners, institutes—all of them—Nazis? One can easily be worried to death about this country of Germany. ✦

Abdallah Melaouhi was Rudolf Hess's caregiver at Spandau the last five years of his life. See a review of Melaouhi's book on page 40.

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

New Book Sets the Historical Record Straight in Regard to Mysterious Death of Hitler's Deputy

By Ronald Ray

ABDALLAH MELAOUHI
Author of important new book.

How many of us, passing through the brief time allotted by divine Providence to our life in this world, can say that we have been actual participants in events of lasting historical significance, or—rarer still—that we were aware of the fact at the time? Like the grass of the fields, we are "here today, and tomorrow . . . cast into the furnace."

But for Rudolf Hess, deputy Fuehrer in the Third Reich, and the last National Socialist imprisoned at Spandau Prison in Berlin, most of his adult life was an event of historical significance—as much while he labored for the peaceful restoration of Germany's rightful place among the leading nations of the world, as in the silence and suffering of his 40 years of solitary confinement, until his death in 1987, at age 92.

Rudolf Hess was born at the end of the 19th century to Protestant German parents. Son of a merchant, he grew up in Alexandria, Egypt. There, Hess learned fluent Arabic, in addition to his native German—a little-known fact, that one day would make possible the writing of *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder*, by a Tunisian Muslim, Abdallah Melaouhi.

Well acknowledged is Hess's swift rise as a young man in the fledgling National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) during the 1920s and '30s. One of Adolf Hitler's most loyal and unrepentant followers and admirers, Hess actually became deputy Fuehrer, known for his impassioned introductions of the Reich chancellor at NSDAP party congresses in Nuremberg and elsewhere.

However, on May 10, 1941, all of that changed. Through a dangerous solo airplane flight to Great Britain, Hess sought to avert the impending world war, which would lead, in the end, to a nearly total triumph of socialism and communism in Europe. Nevertheless, as TBR readers well know, it was not Hitler who wanted war with the West, but the Judaeo-Freemasonic cabals, led by the Rothschild family of banksters, who sought to embroil nearly an entire planet in bloody carnage for their own personal enrichment.

Neither did Hess want war. He approved of the efforts in Eastern Europe to reunite the German people into one country, but he remembered too well the horrors of the Great War and sought to prevent a more catastrophic repetition. Thus, Hess developed a daring plan to bring Hitler's peace proposal to Britain, so that the Bolshevist threat could be attacked and destroyed swiftly, before it could consume all of Western civilization.

Here the court historians fall—or dive—into the murk and slime. For 70 years, they have deepened the disinformational morass, until even those of good will doubted whether the truth could be found.

Did Hitler know about Hess's flight to Britain? Was Hess suffering from a delusional madness? Was the "peace plan" his own invention, or did the Fuehrer approve its details—perhaps even have a hand in shaping it?

More significantly, why was it so important that Rudolf Hess, known and addressed only as the dehumanized "Prisoner No. 7," should die in prison, rather than allowing the ailing nonagenarian a few weeks or months of freedom to be with his beloved wife, children and grandchildren, before passing from this world for ever? What was it that Hess knew, which was so "dangerous" that it required his death, presented as "suicide," despite the physical impossibility of

an arthritic old man hanging himself? Was the threat of a free Hess, who might tell the truth about National Socialism, so great?

How did the "Allies," those paragons of moral virtue, treat Hess during his 40 years of solitary confinement? What were the "state secrets" that led at least one of the four "Great Powers" to murder the last important living National Socialist? And who were the murderers? Why were they never brought to justice?

Mr. Melaouhi's outstanding book seeks the answers to these mysteries and is presented now by THE BARNES REVIEW, through great sacrifice, for the first time in English.

For all that, *Betrayal and Murder* is not a political book. It is, rather, an intimate portrait of the last years of a man who spent more than half of his life in the custody of those for whom the destruction of Germany and the German people was the prime objective. It is also the story of his nurse, Abdallah Melaouhi, who selflessly cared for Hess during the last five years of his life.

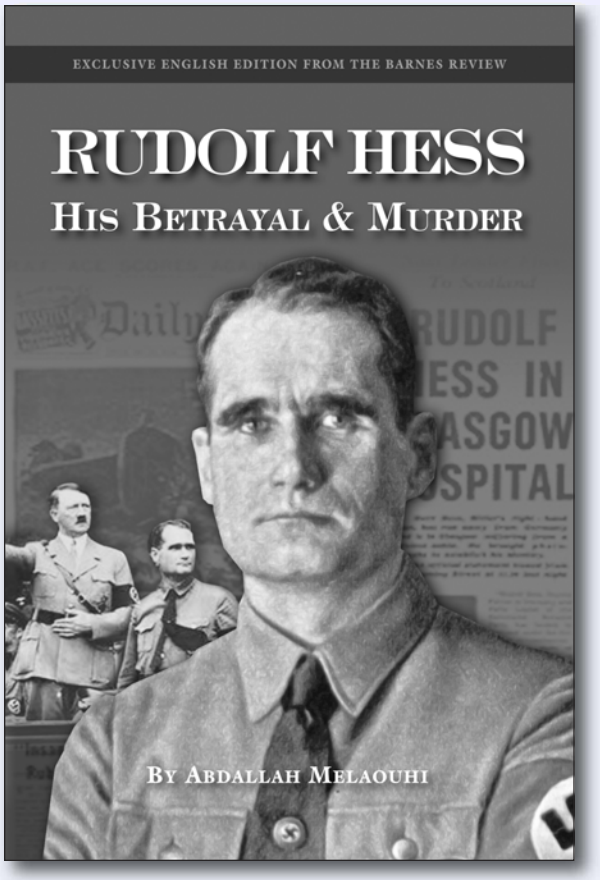
Mr. Melaouhi has woven a fascinating tale of the truth about one of the most maligned men of our time.

This book is also a passionate plea by the author for justice. More than 25 years after Hess's murder, the criminals are still at large. This appalling injustice—a crime in itself—is the motivating factor for the book's appearance. Mr. Melaouhi felt bound in conscience to seek justice for the deceased and his family, even at the risk of his own life, nearly snuffed out by persons as mysterious as the murderers of Rudolf Hess.

Betrayal and Murder is a book you must own and read, and then share with others. It is full of factual history you will find nearly nowhere else. From a contemporaneous account of Hess's mission to Britain, to Rommel's campaign in Tunisia, to the Melaouhi family's lives as Tunisian freedom fighters, to the incredible tale of Hess's survival through constant adversity, Mr. Melaouhi and TBR present compelling drama and pathos—all the more compelling because it is true.

Here, indeed, you will "know the truth." But with knowledge of the truth comes responsibility. If we do nothing about what we learn from *Betrayal and Murder*, don't we then become complicit in the crimes it reveals? So buy this book, read it, and then act. Contact the governments of the four Allies and Germany, and demand justice for Hess. ✦

RONALD L. RAY is a freelance author residing in the free State of Kansas. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.



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Beloved Catholic Priest Blames West, Israel for Mayhem in Syria

Damascus-born Priest Elias Zahlawi is one of the most popular Christian clergymen in Syria. He has been an ordained priest of the Syrian Catholic Church since 1962. The Syrian Catholic Church is an Eastern church united with Rome and adhering to the West Syrian rite in religious services. Fr. Zahlawi granted this interview to the German news magazine *Zuerst!* (First!).[1] In it, Fr. Zahlawi details the situation in Syria raging now and points an accusing finger at the controlled mainstream media for fomenting the situation with false propaganda.

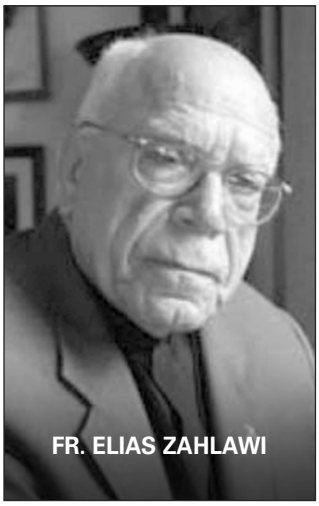
Translated by Daniel W. Michaels

ZUERST: Fr. Zahlawi, you are one of the best-known and most-respected priests in Syria. But Europe receives very little information about the situation of Christians in your country. Can you tell us a bit about that?

ZAHLAWI: Yes. Christianity has deep roots in Syria. You must realize present-day Syria is not the historical land of the same name. Palestinian National Authority, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and bordering areas in modern-day Turkey and Iraq once belonged to historical Syria. After World War I the French and British mandated rule broke it up. Historical Syria was the cradle of both the alphabet and Christianity. They spread throughout the world from Syria.

And it was in this region that Christianity and Islam first came in contact and learned to cooperate with each other. Damascus is the place where—at the same time and place—Christian and Islamic prayers were voiced.

Originally the famed Umayyad Mosque in Damascus was a Christian cathedral, dedicated to John the Baptist. In A.D. 706 Caliph Walid bin Abdul-Malek [al-Walid I—Ed.] changed it into a mosque; Christian and Islamic architects built it. This should not be forgotten when Christian-Muslim relations are being discussed, because the relation- ship reaches far back and cannot be ignored. And it must also be remembered that later it was Christian intellectuals who translated Greek and Latin writings into Arabic as well as Arabic writings into Latin.


FR. ELIAS ZAHLAWI

ZUERST: Did Arab Christians play a large role?

ZAHLAWI: Arab Christians played a very important role in the cultural heritage of Syria under the ill-fated Ottoman empire. During Turkish repression the Christians protected Arab identity and language against the Turkization of Syria. The "Arab Awakening" in the 19th century and the Arab nationalism that attended it would not have been possible without the Arab Christians. The Arabs wanted to free this modern nationalism from the purely religious identity that had hindered the two following the same path.

Muslims and Christians fought together for the na-

tional Arab cause. Arab Christians played an important role in all national movements in Syria against the colonial repression of Britain and France. All this was happening when wars were raging in Europe, with Christians fighting on both sides. Here Syrian Christians live in harmony with the country and its people of different religions.

But today's Syria struggles for a modern society that honors its historical roots. Syria's citizens are forming a nation that is independent of its religion. That is important because it makes our country strong and able to defend herself. Otherwise, Syria would not be in a position to defend herself for long against Zionist invasion dreams.

Safeguarding our existence and our sovereignty is expensive. The West supports Israel blindly and without limit. Without doubt, resistance against this demands many of our country's resources.

Naturally, these resources could be used in other important areas, such as, for example, education or building up our infrastructure.

Syria has been able for the past hundred years to take in countless refugees and asylum-seekers from neighboring countries. During the Ottoman empire about a million Assyrians from Mardin[2] fled here from the Turks; likewise more than a million Armenians came to us as refugees; a half million Palestinians fled here from the ignominy of 1948; a million and a half Lebanese came to Syria during the civil war; 2 million Iraqis fled to Syria after the American invasion of 2003; and another million Lebanese came here during the Israeli aggression in 2006.

ZUERST: The European media constantly report that Syrian society is deeply split.

ZAHLAWI: Do you really believe that such a society as this, with such strong historical events and the ability to cope with fateful challenges like, for example, the acceptance and assimilation of millions of refugees, is really split? I—and I say this as a Catholic priest—live in perfect harmony with many Muslims. And I speak here about all social layers, from simple workers, students, clergymen in the mosques, the mufti and the minister president. I hope that one day I can pass on my personal experiences. I see the Muslims as my brothers.

ZUERST: The European media views this quite dif-

U.S. Allies Run Amok: Terrorists Massacre Entire Population of Syrian Christian Village

On May 27, armed rebels [with funding from the U.S. government] allegedly attacked a village in Syria's western province of Homs and slaughtered all of its Christian residents. The armed rebels, affiliated with the Free Syrian Army, raided the Christian-populated al-Duvair village in Reef on the outskirts of Homs near the border with Lebanon and massacred all its civilian residents, including women and children.

The Syrian army, however, intervened and killed dozens of terrorists during heavy clashes, which were still going on in al-Duvair as this report was released. The armed rebels' attack and the ensuing crimes in al-Duvair came after the rebels had sustained severe defeats in the city of al-Qusseir, which had almost been set free by the Syrian army except for a few districts.

Syria has been experiencing unrest since March 2011 with organized attacks by well-armed militias against Syrian police forces and border guards across the nation.

Hundreds of people, including members of the Syrian security forces, have been killed, when agitators turned protest rallies into armed clashes.

The government blames outlaws, saboteurs and armed terrorist groups for the deaths, stressing that the unrest is being orchestrated from abroad.

In October 2011, calm had almost been restored in the Arab state after President Bashar al-Assad started a reform initiative in the country, but Israel, the U.S. and its Arab allies sought hard to drag the country down to chaos through any possible means. Tel Aviv, Washington and some Arab capitals have been staging various plots to topple al-Assad, who is well known in the world for his anti-Israeli stances.

The item above is from the Iranian FARS New Agency, a Persian news outlet English speakers can access the FARS news website at http://english.farsnews.com. FARS offers a unique perspective on global news without the filter of the U.S. mainstream media.

ferently. The Christians, one reads, support the Syrian government mainly because they have been privileged in a "corrupt system."

ZAHLAWI: Whoever says such things knows nothing about our history and our society or about our president, Dr. Bashar al-Assad. The Christians in Syria have always been treated the same, even before the Baath Party when Hafez al-Assad took over the government. Circa 1945 and 1955, Syria even had a Christian prime minister: Fares al-Khoury.

ZUERST: One French newspaper writes that the Christians are "collaborators with the power structure."

ZAHLAWI: Honestly, can you tell me who controls the large Western media? The influence of the pro-Israeli lobby on the media in France and the United States is well known. Is it any different in the Federal Republic of Germany? You shouldn't forget that your Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel made it clear many times that Berlin is always considerate of Israel, owing to the feeling of guilt because of the persecution of the Jews in Germany during the National Socialist period. She even said that if Tel Aviv were ever bombed, it would be like an attack on Germany.

ZUERST: Fr. Zahlawi, this question may be a little unpleasant for you: What would happen to the Christians if Sunni extremists took over the government in Damascus—like what happened Libya?

ZAHLAWI: You see, there are very different forces behind the Islamic extremists who want to overthrow the Syrian government. It ought to be very clear the militant Islamists, who are spreading violence and terror in Syria today, are profiting from the situation. They are trying to split Muslims from Christians. Wherever they are in control, they drive out the Christians. Just look at Iraq. The same would happen in Syria, and then in Lebanon.

It is all happening in order to set up radical Islamist regimes in the region. Incidentally, this is justified by the strictly Jewish state in the region, called Israel. What is curious about this is the fact that in the past not a single attempt was ever made to dissuade Israel from establishing a Jewish state in Palestine, though they always claim it is secular. How can that be? On the one hand they assert they are secular, and on the other hand they establish a strictly Jewish state, supported by radical Islamic countries?

ZUERST: In the establishment, such statements would be dismissed as "conspiracy theory."

ZAHLAWI: Just look at the facts: The West is supplying both the ultra-Islamic states in the gulf region as well as the state of Israel, on a large scale, with weapons and money. The words of a spokeswoman for the U.S. State Department, Victoria Nuland, are ringing in my ears: "The armed gangs in Syria should never lay down their weapons, but continue to attack the government." Meanwhile the Syrian government has offered the rebels amnesty if they stop the terror and the warfare. Will the Western countries ever come to understand they are serving a state that is terrorism in the form of a state?

ZUERST: German politicians—mostly from the Christian Democratic Union—support so-called regime change in Damascus. As a possible consequence of such a change, you have already listed the expulsion of the Christians. Why, do you think, would European conservatives and Christians operate against the interests of your brothers in the faith in the Middle East?

> "One state after the other in the Arab world must be destroyed for Zionism to flourish across the region."

ZAHLAWI: You're asking me that question? Why don't you ask those "Christian" and "conservative" politicians in Germany why they want a regime change in Damascus so much? Do those people really not see what has been happening in Palestine and Israel for the past 60 years? They are deaf, dumb and blind and support Tel Aviv militarily and financially without realizing the fatal consequences that will bring in the entire region.

Politicians all over the world whose true companion is a Janus-faced morality are one of our biggest problems. They lie in word and deed. Just look and see what happened in Iraq after the so-called liberation. To be closer to the truth, it should instead be called the destruction of Iraq.

Western politicians are just carrying out a cynical plan. As early as 1982 the Israeli newspaper *Kivonim* wrote about "Israeli strategy in the 1980s," namely, that one state after the other in the Arab world would have to be destroyed.

Even the implementation of the plan was described in detail: After the U.S. invasion Iraq would have to be divided up. Even the division of Sudan that was done [July 9, 2011: South Sudan became independent—Ed.] was mentioned. When you compare these demands with the actions of the West in the Arab world, it is very clear

whose ideas are being implemented step by step.

ZUERST: You are pretty hard on the Western media. How, in your opinion, can they correct that false picture of the events in Syria?

ZAHLAWI: Firstly, the media should stop spreading lies. But I am a realist. That will not happen so quickly, because of the influence of the pro-Israeli lobby.

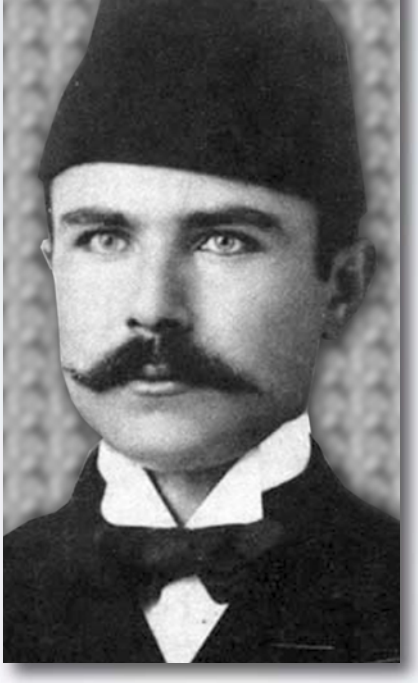
Secondly, independent European journalists should visit Syria and personally discover what is really happening. When they return home and tell the people what they actually saw with their own eyes, the truth would no longer be hidden from the public. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Zuerst!* German news magazine, Jan. 2012, pp 43-5.

2 Mardin is one of the oldest settled areas in upper Mesopotamia. Excavations in the 1920s discovered artifacts in the area that dated to 4000 B.C. The first known civilization was that of the mysterious Subarians, who were succeeded in 3000 B.C. by the Hurrians. The Elamites gained control around 2230 B.C. and were followed by the Babylonians, Hittites, Assyrians, Macedonians, Romans and Byzantines. Subsequently it was conquered by the Muslims, and today it is in southeastern Turkey.—Ed.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.



Faris al-Khury (1877-1962), the father of modern Syrian politics, was a Christian, a Presbyterian to be precise, but at the same time an advocate of secularist policies. A diehard patriot, he went on to become speaker of Parliament and rose to be prime minister of Syria. A staunch nationalist, al-Khury opposed pan-Arabism and the union between Abdel Nasser's Egypt and Syria, which he described as a colossal mistake. Al-Khury's career shows how high a Christian could rise in a Muslim country just a few decades ago. But the mass media and U.S. government meddling will inevitably result in the end of Christianity in modern-day Syria.

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CATALONIA

Will ancient region finally get its independence from Spain?

Fed up with a bankrupt Spain, Catalonia may be the next "new nation" to emerge in Europe. If so, it will be an "old new nation," because Catalonia's history goes way back. At one time, a kind of Catalonian empire called the "Crown of Aragon" encompassed eastern Spain, half of Italy, a big chunk of Greece and just about all of the major islands in between. Today, Catalonia wants its independence.

By Joaquin Bochaca
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

Catalonia is a territory situated in the western part of the Mediterranean, on both sides of the Pyrenees. The name Catalonia comes from Gotholaunia, which means "Land of the Goths." It was divided politically between France and Spain by the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659).

The present autonomous region in Spain is 12,396 square miles (32,106 square kilometers) in size, with about 7.5 million inhabitants. Roussillon (the French zone of Greater Catalonia, called Rosselló in Catalan) is about 1,350 square miles (3,500 square kilometers) in size, with a population of 437,000.

The predominant local language is Catalan, a distinct Romance language (derived from Latin). It is spoken by some 12 million people, since besides in "Catalonia proper" it is the main language of Valencia, the Balearic Islands, the independent principality of Andorra, Roussillon and the region of Alguer on the island of Sardinia.

The origins of Catalonians as a people go back to the 9th century, when Goths from the south of Gaul fought against the Moors who had invaded the Iberian peninsula and expelled them from the territory, to the other side of the Ebro River. Thus was constituted the so-called Marca Hispanica, under the feudal influence of the Carolingian empire. Marca, or march in English, means literally "limit" or "frontier," so this would be the Hispanic frontier.

Legend says Count Wilfred, known as "Wilfred the Hairy," mortally wounded fighting the Moors, gave Catalonia her coat of arms—the four red stripes on a yellow background—wetting his fingers in his own wound after a battle, and painting red stripes of blood on his shield.

THE BREAK WITH FRANCE

In A.D. 987 Count Borrell II ended his vassalage to France because she had not given agreed-upon military aid against the Moorish leader Almansor, caliph of Cordova. Borrell proclaimed the independence of the county of Barcelona, the embryo of Catalonia.

For a long time France, supported by the Holy See, by which France was considered *La Fille Ainée de l'Église* ("the eldest daughter of the church"), did not legally recognize Catalonian independence. In contrast, the leaders of other territories on the peninsula, smaller than Catalonia, were officially crowned "kings" by papal representatives.

Years of struggle against the Moors followed, consolidating the territorial gains and extending them past the Ebro River. In the rest of the Iberian peninsula, Aragonese, Navarrese, Asturians, Leonese and Portuguese drove the Moors to the south. In the central plateau of the peninsula a new kingdom was established, Castile, which absorbed Asturias and Leon. Castile became, in the course of time, the nucleus of what is now called Spain.

This name ("Spain") is owed to the Carthaginians, who

arrived on the Iberian peninsula in the 8th century B.C. and called it Spanna, which means "Land of Rabbits."[1] The Romans, who came afterward, changed the name to *Hispania*, which became the present day name, *España*, even though for several centuries, and specifically until the year 1835, this name was used in the plural, that is *Las Españas*, or "the Spains," as a geographical designation, as when, for instance, one speaks of "the Balkans" or "the Baltics."

BATTLING THE MOORS

In the official history of Spain—that which is taught in schools—the fight against the Moors in Spain is given a name—the "*Reconquista*." However, keeping in mind that it began in the year 714, in Asturias, and ended in 1492 with the taking of Granada—that is, it lasted 778 years—that title seems deceptive, because for almost eight centuries there were very long periods of peace, of fights between Christian kings and alliances of some against others, with the Moors on one side or the other, or on both sides. It was by no means a simple matter of the Christians vs. the Muslims.

It is interesting to observe that the famous Castilian warrior generally known as El Cid (Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, also known as El Cid Campeador, 1043-1099), described in official history as the prototype of the noble Spanish warrior, was in reality a mercenary, who at one time fought for the Moorish king of Valencia against the count of Barcelona.

"It is interesting to note that the famous Castilian commander known as El Cid at one time fought for a Moorish king."

At the time of the so-called Reconquista, for geopolitical reasons, the center of the peninsula, that is, Castile—which had absorbed Leon and Asturias—gave itself the historic mission of unifying the peninsula, and King Alfonso VII proclaimed himself unilaterally *emperador de las Españas*—"emperor of the Spains."

Castile is a very poor plateau and, as the father of geopolitics, Karl Haushofer, stated, poor countries make a virtue of necessity, and must seek outside of their natural "habitat" that which they lack. Thus, for example, Castile/Spain fought for "unity" and for the "Catholic faith," just as Britain did for "democracy" and France for "liberty, fraternity and equality."

In the struggle for the "sacred unity," Castile began to put pressure on the king of little Aragon, snatching from him, without declaration of war, the cities of Epila and Najera. Faced with this threat, the king of Aragon, Ramiro II, proposed to the count of Barcelona, Ramon Berenguer IV, that he should marry Ramiro's daughter Petronila, seven years old. The pope blessed the union, with the condition that it would not be consummated until the princess reached the age of 14.

Catalonia and Aragon, in spite of this dynastic union, each kept their own law and separate jurisdiction.

It would be a very fruitful alliance for both sides. In this union Catalonia—with a much more extensive area and much larger population than Aragon—gained an important "hinterland," whereas Aragon gained security.

The Catalonian-Aragonese Confederation continued its struggle, meanwhile, against the Moors, conquering the region of Valencia and the Balearic Islands, which were repopulated mainly with people from eastern Catalonia, and carrying out a policy of expansion throughout the Mediterranean, by way of Sardinia, Sicily, Naples, the Greek regions of Athens and Neopatria and the island of Rhodes. At the end of the 13th century they repelled two invasion attempts by the French, and the Gallic fleet was destroyed by Adm. Roger de Lauria near Malta.

This empire of the Crown of Aragon, important as it was at the time, is almost unknown to most American historians.

A parliament was instituted in Catalonia, the second in Europe, after that of Iceland, and seven years before that of England. It is also important to mention the *Consolat de Mar*, which established a special naval jurisdiction with regard to mercantile matters, and which served as a basis and template for other naval legislation that appeared in Europe.

THE DECLINE OF CATALONIA

The decline of Catalonia began with the marriage of King Ferdinand to Princess Isabella of Castile. The chauvinistic iconography of the "official" history claims that the unity of Spain came about through this marriage. That is not true, since upon the death of Isabella, the nobles expelled the king consort and named as queen his daughter Juana, who has passed into history as "Juana la Loca," and who contracted matrimony with Prince Philip ("Philip the Handsome") of Austria, of the Habsburg dynasty.

Ferdinand had a son from a second marriage with Germaine de Foix (1488-1538, daughter of Jean de Foix, viscount of Narbonne). Upon his early demise, along with that of Philip of Austria, an unprecedented historical mess led to the bestowing of both crowns—the Catalan/Aragonese and the Castilian—upon King Charles V of Germany, and at the same time, Charles I of Spain (1516).

Previously, in 1492, there had taken place the official "discovery of America" by Christopher Columbus.[2] And then began the abuses of Castile in attributing the new territories exclusively to itself, in spite of the fact that the expeditions had been financed by Lluis de Santangel, treasurer of the Crown of the Catalan/Aragonese Confederation, and the fact that Catalan ships had participated in said expeditions, as many authors have documented. The Habsburgs started wars in Lombardy, the Low Countries, the Franco Condado (a region now in northeast France) and central Europe. They were sustained by the largest and most populated of their territories, Castile, which possessed the gold that was arriving from America. They appeared only now and then, to request gold from the Castilian Cortes, whereas the Catalans, who had been excluded from the American venture, were denied it.

It has been claimed that Isabella and Ferdinand, the so-called "Catholic monarchs," forged the unity of Spain. This is false. They merely forged religious unity, by means of the inquisition. Proofs of this are the existence of interior customs posts and separate laws in Castile, Catalonia, Aragon and Navarre. Unity was brought by the Bourbons, at the beginning of the 18th century.

The reality, nevertheless, is that the Castilian governments tried to intervene in the affairs of Catalonia. They wanted to make everything uniform, beginning with the laws and the language. Well known are the instructions of King Philip IV to the proposed governor of Catalonia: "Try to introduce the Castilian language among the natives in such a way that you accomplish your goal without arousing suspicion." But his efforts were in vain.

The enmity and opposition between Castile and Catalonia continued to intensify with the passage of time. A series of grievances occurred. In 1640, in protest against abuses by Castilian troops—who were on their way to confront the French—in Catalan territory, there was an uprising, which has passed into history as the "War of the Reapers." A little later, in 1659, Philip IV, in the Treaty of the Pyrenees, ceded to France the Catalan territories north of the Pyrenees: Rousellon. The resistance of the Catalans at the French occupation was so great that Louis

The Fascinating History of the Legendary El Cid

Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (1043-99) was a Castilian nobleman, born in Bivar, near Burgos, and was a military leader in medieval Spain. El Cid, as he is called (from the Arabic *al sayyid*, meaning "the lord"), captured Valencia, one of the last Moorish strongholds in Spain. He took up residence in this former enemy capital. Mortally wounded in a skirmish outside its walls when mounted on his famous steed Babieca, he made his way back through the city's gates. Attempts to keep him alive proved of no avail. The next morning, it is said, his liegemen dressed his body in his armor and tied it to his loyal steed. Sword clasped in his hand in an avenging gesture, the dead hero "charged" at the head of his troops against the enemy hosts. The panic-stricken Moors parted before him and Babieca and fled, thinking El Cid had risen from the dead. In death, as in life, El Cid had saved Spain from the invaders. His legend was recorded in *The Poem of the Cid*, about 1140, and in many a later ballad. The saga inspired an opera by Jules Massenet and a drama by Pierre Corneille, and a 1961 Hollywood movie, *El Cid*, starring Charlton Heston, Sophia Loren and Raf Vallone.

XIV proposed to Spain the exchange of Rousellon for the Franco Condado.[3]

Upon the death of Charles II without a successor, the so-called War of the Spanish Succession broke out. The claimants were Archduke Charles of Austria and Philip of Bourbon, illegitimate son of Louis XIV of France. England, Holland and Portugal, not wanting the same family to reign in France and Spain, opposed the latter. In the Iberian peninsula, Castile supported Philip and the old Catalan/Aragonese Confederation supported Charles. England promised its aid to Catalonia in the Treaty of Genoa. The allies were winning on the battlefield, but then there occurred the invasion of the Turks, who were besieging Vienna. This obliged Archduke Charles to abandon the battlefield in Spain in order to defend his capital. There then occurred what the English historian G.M. Trevelyan described accurately as "the betrayal of our Catalan allies."[4]

"Archduke Charles, one of the contenders for the Spanish throne, was an ally of Catalonia. However, he had to abandon his allies to save Austria from the Turks."

MODERN SPAIN BORN

England made a pact with Philip of Bourbon in exchange for the annexation of Menorca, Jamaica and Gibraltar; as well as the concession of the "*Asiento de Negros*" for 30 years.[5] All this was agreed to in the Treaty of Utrecht. To salve their consciences, the English diplomats "recommended," in Article XIII of the treaty, that the "lives and laws of the Catalans" would be "respected."[6] Catalonia resisted the Castilian and French troops, with Barcelona capitulating on Sept. 11, 1714. Philip V fulfilled his signed pledge by having the main military leaders executed and annulling the Catalan laws, deciding that Catalonia could forthwith be ruled by the laws of Castile. He justified this decision officially by the "right of conquest." Thus was born, in reality, modern Spain.

Since then Catalonia has been officially a region of Spain. The first Bourbons burdened it with a special tax, the so-called "*Catastro*," which lasted almost a hundred years; when it was generalized to all of Spain, Catalonia and Valencia continued to pay the major proportion.

Catalonia is the most industrial region of Spain, and at the same time the most hated, or, if you prefer, the one that arouses the least sympathy.[7]

Catalanophobia is a reality that manifests itself especially in election campaigns. Catalonia is the "milch cow" of Spain. It has always been so in the past 300 years: with the Bourbons, with the republic, with Franco and with the present Bourbon constitutional monarchy, whether socialists or conservatives govern.

It is an incontestable reality. According to official data, in the year 2009 every Catalan citizen paid, on average, 8,479 euros in taxes to the government, and in form of public services the government returned only 6,228. Thus, they did not return to Catalonia 2,251 euros, which were destined to finance the government in Madrid, or went to other autonomous regions. This means every Catalan citizen, including children and old people, when he gets up in the morning, has already paid 6.17 euros to the government, with no return. In other words, a family of four pays almost 25 euros a day to the government for nothing. And in 2011 it was even worse. It is also official that 60 million euros leave Catalonia daily for Madrid, and never return.

This legalized fiscal plundering, which we will term "active," has a "passive" complement. The port of Barcelona is the largest in the Mediterranean, and the fourth in the world. The goods that arrive from the East via the Suez Canal must pass through the Straits of Gibraltar and disembark in Antwerp or Hamburg. The European Union has recommended for 30 years that a Mediterranean Corridor be created which, connecting the port of Barcelona with a railroad of European width (Spanish railroads are narrower) could bring the merchandise to the center of Europe.

But the Spanish government has opted for the Central Corridor, which goes from the port of Algeciras, in the south, passing through Madrid, to the central Pyrenees, where they must dig 42 kilometers of tunnels . . . while the French spend 12 years waiting on the Catalan border. In the port of Barcelona the Hutchinson firm has just installed the largest shipping container service in the world—which many fear will have to wait until an independent Catalan government brings about the Mediterranean Corridor, which the politicos in Madrid will not allow at this time. This corridor is the logical road that the Romans already

followed 25 centuries ago: It was the Via Augusta.

Another example, among many, is that of the attempt by the Catalan company Gas Natural to buy the (Spanish) electrical company Endesa. The reaction of Madrid was frantic. The mayor of Madrid, Esperanza Aguirre, declared publicly: "I lament that a great national company would abandon our national territory," and Minister Barea added, "I would prefer for Endesa to be German or Italian rather than Catalan." The Spanish government vetoed the transaction, and finally Endesa was acquired by the Italian company Eon.

A similarly insupportable situation arose from the great demonstration of Sept. 11, 2012, in Barcelona. A million and a half people, in an orderly and peaceful march shouting "*Independencia*!" The slogan of the gathering was "Catalonia, a new European state." The autonomous government of Catalonia dissolved, calling for new elections. If a coalition of nationalist parties were to win a majority of two-thirds of the votes as well as of seats, they promised to hold a referendum asking the public if it wanted self-determination.

This victory was won, despite a "dirty war" by the Spanish government using threats, insults and the prevention of more than 200,000 Catalans living abroad from voting, most of whom were denied the delivery of ballots. Spanish consulates in the United States said it was all due to Hurricane Sandy—but in England, Germany and France, the same thing happened.

CATALAN DISCONTENT

The official propaganda claims the Catalan protest is due to discontent caused by the current crisis. But that is not true. The discontent of the Catalans has always existed. Apart from the wars of the "Reapers," of the Spanish succession and of Franco, and other minor incidents, there has always been a latent rebelliousness against Spanish rule. In the early 20th century, the organization "*Nosaltres Sols*" (Ourselves Alone) strongly opposed the Spanish government. It was inspired by the Irish resistance movement Sinn Féin, and even their shirts were green.

The government in Madrid claims that the Constitution prohibits referendums, and that the army guarantees the "indissolubility of the Spanish fatherland. This army previously "guaranteed" said indissolubility in October 1934, as it had done in 1640 and in 1714. However, the politicos of Madrid know very well that in the 21st century, in the European Union, an armed intervention

A World War of Succession

Charles II, Habsburg king of Spain, died childless in 1700, naming as his heir his grand-nephew Philip (above), who also happened to be grandson of the king of France. This angered other Europeans such as England, which feared it gave too much power to France, so they launched the War of Spanish Succession and put forth their own candidate for Spanish king, Archduke Charles, who they called King Charles III of Spain. Spain itself was split in loyalty between the two would-be kings, as was Catalonia. Philip, now styling himself King Philip V, went to Catalonia to enlist its aid. In Barcelona he swore to uphold the constitutions of 1535. But Catalonia leaned toward a more representative form of government and feared France and the French-Spanish monarch. France had already tried to annex parts of Catalonia, inflaming anti-French feelings. A revolt of Austrian supporters ensued and spread in Catalonia and Valencia, who allied themselves with England. Charles III (not to be confused with the later Charles III) was recognized as king by the Catalan institutions. The war, a complex one which included Queen Anne's War in North America, ran from 1701 to 1714 and was a draw, but Catalonia was stabbed in the back by her British allies and King Charles. In Spain and Catalonia Philip wound up the winner and took his revenge on the Catalans, banning the Catalan language and capturing their hero, Gen. Josep de Moragues i Mas. He was quartered and his head placed on display as a warning to any who would question the new, centralized government.

against an unarmed populace is impossible. But what is clear is that, in order to prevent the referendum which is supposed to be held within the current four-year legislature, and in any case, before 2014, the "sewers of the Spanish government" will escalate still more their dirty war.

Spain's great problem is that among its traditional ruling classes an imperial attitude still persists. With its entry into the European Union they have benefited from prodigious grants of so-called "cohesion funds," which have been thrown away on "public works" on a pharaonic scale. With no other real income than the aforementioned "funds," the despoilment of Catalonia and the tourism of the Balearic Islands, Catalonia and Andalucía, they have created a tremendous crisis situation, far greater than the worldwide financial crisis. They have constructed 16,000 kilometers of roads and highways, Spain being third in the world, behind only the U.S. and China in this regard. As for the AVE (high speed trains) Spain is second in the world, behind only China. When U.S. Secretary of Transportation Ray LaHood was shown all these marvels, he exclaimed, "You must be very rich! We couldn't afford it."

Madrid has launched a strong offensive against Catalonia's independence project, combining threats of boycotts with warnings that Catalonia alone would not be viable. This is the same thing that King George III wrote in a letter to the "American rebels." However, Kenneth Rogoff, professor of economy at Harvard University and ex-director of analysis at the International Monetary Fund, has said that Catalonia, alone, would be one of the richest countries in the world. The English historian Tony Judt is of the same opinion.[8]

While the Powers That Be who govern the world try to impose an unnatural "globalization" based on liberal capitalism, stubborn reality is asserting itself in old Europe, and the nation-states are giving way to states of nations. In the 20th and 21st centuries the following nations have achieved their independence: Norway, Ireland, Iceland, Ukraine, Belorus, Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, Serbia, Slovakia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Macedonia, Georgia . . . and Scotland, Flanders, Euskadi (Basque country), Catalonia and even Greenland are fighting to gain theirs. In the centralist France and Britain there are nationalist movements in Corsica, Brittany, Occitania and Wales.

Reality is stronger than the lucubrations of politicos, no matter how liberal or democratic they like to consider themselves. Because the great irony of history is that the United Europe of the real nations proposed by the Third Reich is being born in spite of everything. In fact, at the assembly of Charlottenburg in 1944, presided over by Reichsfuehrer Heinrich Himmler, flanked by representatives of the volunteers from 16 countries that were fighting against Bolshevism, the European Charter of the "*patrias carnales*," as Leon Degrelle called them, was approved. Interdependent nations, with one foreign policy, one military and one currency. With a Germany which is the only large country possessing one language and one common culture, not imposed. Also, to avoid possible annexionist tendencies of Prussia, the capital of Europe would be established in Vienna, which was for some time the capital of the Holy Roman Empire. The end of the nation-states of old Europe, formed—regardless of the peoples' wishes—through wars and/or dynastic marriages. The only possible Europe. And thus, in spite of everything, Hitler will have won. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Spain was first called Iberia, a name given to it by its inhabitants. The name was supposedly based on the native word for "river," *iber*. The Iberians reached Spain from north Africa around 6000 B.C. When the Greeks arrived on Spanish soil around 600 B.C. they referred to the peninsula as Hesperia, meaning "land of the setting Sun."—Ed.

2 Irizry, Estelle, *The DNA of Christopher Colom*, Puerto Editions Ind., San Juan, Spain. Merrill, Charles, *Colom of Catalonia: Origins of Christopher Columbus Revealed*, Demers Books, Spokane, Washington, 2008.

3 De la Fabbrega, Pau, *The Offer for Devolution of Roussillon*, Rafael Dalmau Eds., Barcelona, 1952.

4 Trevelyan, G.M., *The History of England*, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1952.

5 This consisted of the concession of the right to export black slaves to the Spanish territories of South America. Instituted by Queen Isabella the Catholic.

6 Spain-Castile did not fulfill article XIII of the treaty, which referred to respect for Catalonia. On the other hand, for 300 years Spain has never ceased to demand the return of Gibraltar, in exchange for which, today, Juan Carlos I reigns. Meanwhile, it has not asked for a revision of the Treaty of the Pyrenees, by which it ceded to France 3,300 square kilometers of northern Catalonia, a territory 550 times larger. This shows that, for Madrid, Gibraltar is Spanish territory—however miniscule—while Roussillon (northern Catalonia) is not.

7 According to the National Institute of Statistics (2005) Catalans are the least-loved among all the 17 autonomous communities of Spain, followed by the Basques.

8 *Capital* magazine (April 4, 2011), Judt, Tony, "A History of Europe since 1945."

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **Miss Margaret Huffstickler,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

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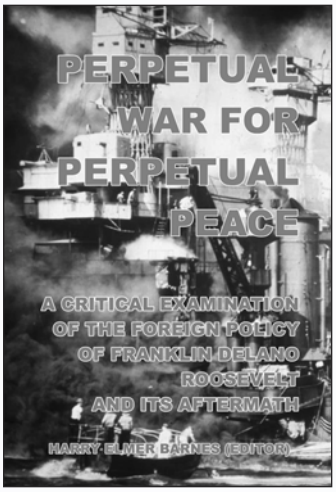
PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND ITS AFTERMATH
HARRY ELMER BARNES (EDITOR)

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Chapter 4: "How American Policy Toward Japan Contributed to War in the Pacific," by Dr. William L. Neumann, provides an overview of FDR's foreign policy initiatives that were designed to drive Japan into the war, which would serve as a spark for America to enter the war in Europe. These policies included an embargo which was nothing less than the economic strangulation of Japan, a policy which the American naval authorities advised against because they knew it would lead to war. Given the alternative of economic starvation or war, the Japanese chose to fight, just as FDR and Cordell Hull hoped.

Chapter 5: "Japanese-American Relations, 1921–1941; The Pacific Back Road to War," by Dr. Charles Callan Tansill. A complete account of Roosevelt's rejection of all Japanese peace overtures from 1933 to the end of 1941, and of how he ultimately succeeded in needling the Japanese into the decision to attack Pearl Harbor.

Chapter 6. "The Actual Road to Pearl Harbor," by George Morgenstern. A detailed account of the antecedents of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor which removes the whitewash with which the Allies covered the event. The cracking of the Japanese code and diplomatic messages revealed that Roosevelt and his henchmen knew exactly when and where the Japanese would attack. Of course FDR deliberately did not warn the commanders at Pearl Harbor so as to maximize the carnage and undo the peace effort. Dec. 7 may have been a "day of infamy," but the infamy was not owned exclusively by Japan.

Chapter 7: "The Pearl Harbor Investigations," by Percy L. Greaves Jr., is the only thorough and searching account of the various investigations of the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster. This includes the previously confidential report by Secretary of the Navy William Franklin Knox, who flew to Hawaii immediately after the attack and reported to the president a week later. Knox stated that the Pearl commanders could not be held responsible for the tragedy since they had not been supplied with the secret information about the impending Japanese attack which had been intercepted in Washington. Also included are reviews of the other numerous official investigations into the incident which proved the shocking duplicity of the Roosevelt administration toward the Japanese.

Chapter 8: "The Bankruptcy of a Policy," by William Henry Chamberlin, reveals the physical and monetary cost of Roosevelt's lies which brought this country into the Second World War against the wishes of at least 80% of the American people. "In order to promote Roosevelt's political ambitions and his mendacious foreign policy some 3,000 American boys were quite needlessly butchered at Pearl Harbor." The writer recounts the manner in which Roosevelt lied America into war, from the destroyer-base deal of September 1940 to Secretary Hull's ultimatum of Nov. 26, 1941.

Chapter 9: "American Foreign Policy in the Light of National Interest at the Mid-Century," by Dr. George A. Lundberg. This section investigates the bearing and effects of the Roosevelt-Truman global foreign policy on the national interest of the United States, and in particular how it reversed the tradition of American isolationism into one of taking on the role of "world policeman"—a policy which has led to an ever-increasing series of disasters for the American people. ✦

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The Keltic Fingerprint on Prehistoric America

- Author claims Kelts made it to America 1,000 years before Columbus
- Mounds of Adena people alleged to contain ancient, non-Indian artifacts

The Vikings, who visited America around A.D. 1000, were by no means the first Europeans to settle here. Among the earlier whites were the Kelts, who apparently had settlements as far west as the Mississippi River.

By Frank Joseph

Across Western Europe, beginning around 600 B.C., the Kelts built a type of defended homestead known as a "broch."[1] In outward appearance, a broch resembled a single-tower castle, or one of those squat smokestacks associated with nuclear power plants. Standing some 45 feet high, the dry-stone citadels employed a slightly tapering shape for structural strength, with walls 15 or more feet thick, and a base diameter of about 40 feet. Each chieftain usually set himself up in such a fortress atop a promontory of some kind—a hill or cliff—from which he ruled his tribal territories.

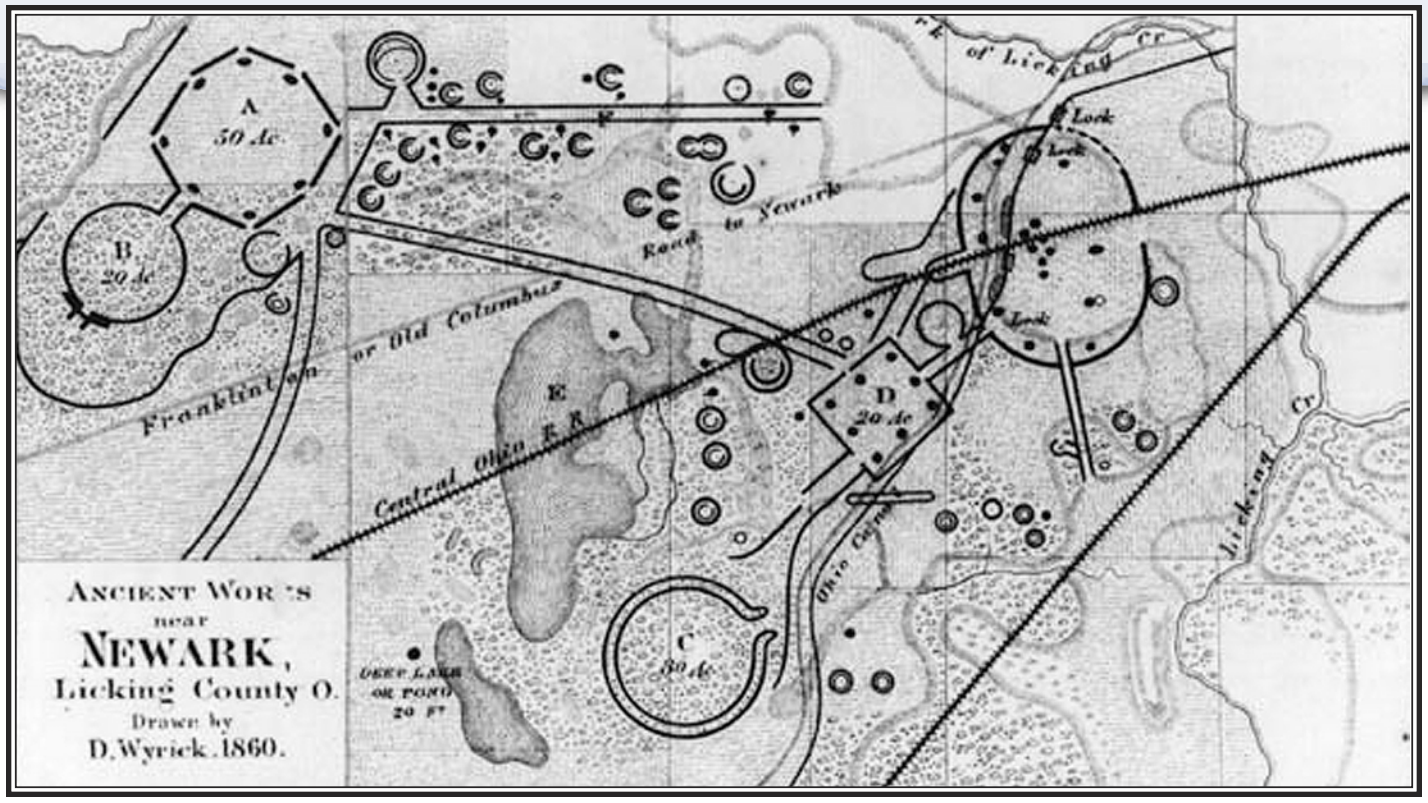
The Romans documented more than 500 such structures, most of them in Scotland and the western and northern islands.[2]

But what appears to have been at least one Keltic broch stood in northern Ohio as late as the War of Southern Secession. Early pioneers were awestruck by the "Great Stone Stack," a massive tower made all the more commanding for its position near the edge of a hill 10 miles from Newark, itself the site of unquestionably truly gigantic earthworks. With its 500-square-foot base tapering upward to 45 feet, the "stack" shared a standard broch's dimensions and configuration. According to Corliss: "The brochs are squat, massive, and lacking cement. The thick walls of the brochs consist of flattish stone slabs piled atop one another. These walls have to be thick to stand by themselves."[3]

His description exactly matches that of the Ohio structure. As some indication of its immense bulk, more than 10,000 wagonloads of stone were carried away from the stack when it was demolished in 1860 to build a dam at West Virginia's Tygart Lake.

Parallels with the pre-Columbian Midwest go beyond these larger comparisons, however. Some Kelts, usually members of the Druid priest-class, practiced head-elongation, as did many Adenas, a name given by archeologists to an otherwise unknown people far more advanced than North America's Plains Indians. The human head was, in fact, an object of cult-infatuation for either people. Both were headhunters for whom decapitation secured honored trophies of victory in the field of battle. The esoteric side of such bloody business was the reciprocal, metaphysical belief that, as death cannot exist without life, so life cannot exist without death. This, at any rate, was the Keltic view.

The Roman historian Livy (Titus Livius, 59 B.C to A.D. 17) described in his *Ab Urbe Condita* how the Keltic Boiis, after killing Postumus, a Roman consul, carried him to their chief temple, where his body was decapi-



This map, created in 1860 by D. Wyrick, accurately shows the layout of the mound complex near Newark, Ohio. Most of the circular enclosures were oriented to important alignments of the Sun and the Moon. One of the mounds there was composed of stones laid up, without cement, to the height of about 50 feet, with a circular base of 182 feet in diameter. It was surrounded by a low embankment of an oval form, accompanied by a ditch, and having a gateway at the east end. Artifacts of non-Indian design were found in the area, including ones with allegedly Old World script. According to the book *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters* , Vol. V for 1877 to 1881: "During the years 1831-32, 50 teams were employed in hauling the stones away, removing from 10,000 to 15,000 wagon loads." According to a *Nature* article of 1891, "at the center of one Ohio burial mound, excavators found the skeleton of a very large man wrapped in copper armor. On the head was a copper cap, and copper moldings encased the jaws. The arms were clad in copper, and so were the chest and stomach. On either side of the head were wooden antlers encased in copper, and the mouth cavity was filled with decayed pearls. The remains were found at a depth of 14 feet in a mound 500 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 28 feet high." (*Nature*, Dec. 17, 1891)

tated.[4] The head was defleshed and skull cleaned, then mounted with gold to serve as a drinking cup in the honor of the gods. Human skull bowls have been retrieved from several Adena mounds, most notably at Kentucky's Fisher Site in Fayette County, where three were discovered in a single earthwork.

Among the most emblematic of their shared symbols was the swastika. While associated with numerous cultures around the world and throughout time, a Keltic rendition known in Ireland as Crosóg Bríde, or "Brigid's Cross," is identically found on Adena artifacts.[5] Still used in rural areas by some Catholic households as protection from fire and evil, it is commonly woven of rushes or, less frequently, straw, to form a central square from which four legs radiate outward.

Like all other swastikas, the Irish variant is a symbol of light and regeneration, as affirmed by its traditional creation every February 1, in pre-Christian times celebrated as Imbolc, the first day of spring, and dedicated to the vernal goddess, Brigid. Roman church officials usurped the Keltic holiday (i.e., "holy day"), reconsecrating it Lá Fhéile Bhríde, or "Brigid's feast day," on behalf of Brigid of Kildare, a patron saint of modern Ireland, despite the fact that such a person never existed, being instead a Catholic fabrication.

Since the swastika was and still is regarded as a sign of good luck by many Native American tribes—most famously, the Hopis—the symbol appears to have been passed down to them from the Adenas, its earliest known users. That their version was nothing less than the Crosóg

Bríde illustrates Keltic imprinting on the prehistory of our continent.

Still more hard evidence was found by a Fred Kingman in early 1994, while walking the banks of the Wisconsin River with his metal detector in search of 19th-century artifacts. Getting more than he bargained for, he unearthed a cache of Roman-era coins, authenticated by James Scherz, professor of surveying and environmental engineering at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.[6]

Due to its distinctly un-Roman appearance, a single specimen made of a copper alloy stood out from the other 16. Unlike the crowned, usually clean-shaven, less frequently bearded Roman faces surrounded by recognizably imperial details, this one portrayed the bull-necked profile of a man with a large, drooping mustache, minus surrounding paraphernalia associated with the empire. Diodorus Siculus wrote that the Kelts "let the moustache grow until it covers the mouth."[7]

If the piece in question was made by Kelts, it can only date to around 100 B.C., during the late phase of an epoch known as La Tène, when they minted their own coins. This period is significant, because it coincides with another late phase, that of the Adenas, whose culture entered its decline at the same time. The Kingman find is not the only such discovery. According to Dr. Gunnar Thompson, a Keltic coin dated to roughly the same era was found in Champaign, Illinois.[8]

> "Most Adena tablets discovered depict raptors, just as birds of prey were most often crafted in Keltic art."

The only original source material for visual representation of Adena dress so far discovered is a socketed, ceremonial ax-head of stone removed from a typically conical mound near Wilmington, Ohio.[9] On one side is engraved what appears to be a ritual scene of some kind, in which a longhaired female figure dressed in a flowing gown makes a libation from a jar held in her left hand, while an alligator rears up before her. Behind the woman, a feline creature confronts a snake. A grid of 20 exact squares containing figures not unlike designs common to other Adena tablets has been inscribed on the left of the other side of the "banner stone." To the right, walking away from the grid, is a male figure carrying what seem to be long-handled agricultural or mining tools, one in each hand—appropriately enough, considering the stone's configuration as an ax- or mallet-head. Surprisingly, the man wears long trousers stitched at the ankles and waist, plus a long-sleeved shirt or jacket with high-neck collar and tailoring down the front.

His attire, entirely unlike anything worn by Plains Indians, is remarkably similar to Keltic dress. The Gauls described by Caesar wore long-sleeved shirts or tunics made of linen, and what he called *braccae*—long woolen trousers.[10] Like the Adenas, the Kelts were master weavers, delighting in colorful, complex, expressionistic patterns that bordered on the abstract.

A majority of Adena tablets discovered so far represent stylized raptors, just as birds of prey were the creatures most often depicted in Keltic art. Another beast both peoples revered in common was the wolf, worshiped as a cult-animal in the spiritual lives of either people. Keltic holy men, the druids, believed they could infuse themselves and their initiates with the spirit of the wolf to become invincible in battle. These elite troops were known as "werewolves," and supposedly transformed themselves in much the same manner that the later Norse of Scandinavia who underwent special training as berserkers, "werebears," human warriors with the strength of a furious bear.

Certainly, one of the most remarkable finds ever made in the history of American archaeology was a spatula precisely cut from the upper jaw of a mature wolf. The object was found inside Kentucky's Ayers Mound on Eagle Creek, near New Liberty, in Owen County. Beside the spatula was found the elongated skull of a large man whose incisors and canines of the upper jaw had been removed during his adult years. Some decay had settled in, but soon after went into remission. When excavators compared the neatly rectangular gap in the front teeth of the skull to the spatula, they were surprised to find a perfect fit. From this relationship, they correctly deduced that the wolf-fang spatula had been inserted into the man's mouth at various times during his life, as part of a mask he wore while impersonating the animal or attempting to meld with it.

Adena shamans not only dressed as werewolves, but also as were-deer. Pairs of antlers fitted to head-caps or full-face wooden masks are more usual finds among the so-called Mound Builders. Keltic art commonly portrayed a man wearing antlers, as most famously represented on the largest known example of European Iron Age silverwork. On display at Copenhagen's National Museum of

Denmark since 1891, the richly decorated vessel was fished from a peat bog where it had been given as an offering to the gods 2,200 years before near the hamlet of Gundestrup.

With a diameter of 2.26 feet and 1.38 feet high, the cauldron is profusely adorned with the images of ritual activity, mystical symbols and deities. Prominent among these is Cernunnos, depicted as a horned male figure accompanied by a stag wearing antlers very similar to his own. His name derives from the Gallic *carnon* or *cernon* for "antler" or "horn," and means "The Great Horned One." He was the god of ceremonial and spiritual affairs; a shape-shifter who could meld with wild animals and imbibe their magical powers, which he used to help mankind, healing the sick, guiding the spirits of the dead to paradise, ensuring fertility for wives, livestock and crops or assisting warriors in battle.

That the North American Mound Builders similarly regarded their horned shamans is suggested by the deer-antler headgear and masks retrieved from Adena earthworks. Cernunnos was portrayed elsewhere in Keltic art as a mature man with long hair and beard, never without his horns, and sometimes ferociously combined with other animals. Until the mid-18th century, his likeness appeared above the banks of the Mississippi River on its eastern shore near the town of Elsah, Illinois.

Referred to by local Indians as the "*piasa*," Father Jacques Marquette, the famous explorer, discovered its representation in a pair of large murals painted high on a limestone bluff. He wrote of his 1673 encounter:

> While skirting some rocks, which by their height and length inspired awe, we saw upon one of them two painted monsters, which at first made us afraid, and upon which the boldest savages dare not long rest their eyes. They are as large as a calf; they have horns on their heads like those of a deer, a horrible look, red eyes, a beard like a tiger's, a face somewhat like a man's, a body covered with scales, and so long a tail that it winds all around the body, passing above the head and going back between the legs, ending in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the three colors composing the picture. Moreover, these two monsters are so well painted that we cannot believe that any savage is their author; for good painters in France would find it difficult to reach that place conveniently to paint them."[11]

The mural was destroyed shortly after European firearms became available to resident Indians, who took potshots at it whenever they floated beneath in their ca-

At top, what has been called the Epona carving, found in "Cave No. 2" of the "Anubis Caves," five small caves in western Oklahoma. Gloria Farley of Heavener, Oklahoma, reported on the significance of the caves in her book *In Plain Sight: Old World Records in Ancient America*. Associated with Keltic inscriptions, the carving is thought to represent Epona, the Gallo-Roman goddess of fertility and protector of horses, donkeys and mules. Her cult became widespread in the Roman empire, and she was the only Keltic deity worshipped in Rome itself.

Above, another ancient site is at Swansea, California, in Inyo County, southeast of Yosemite. Here a dolomite basin has been carved with an inscription in Keltic to make it a shrine to Lugh (Lugus), "the bright one with the strong hands," a popular god in all the Keltic lands.

This carving reads, "Lugh protect from evil." In addition to numerous non-Indian writings at the site there are several sets of concentric circle carvings (bottom left). In some cases a shaft of light, or, as here, a shadow, points to the center of the pattern at the summer solstice or either of the annual equinoxes.

IMAGES FROM WWW.EQUINOX-PROJECT.COM

noes. Whatever portions survived such sporadic target practice were obliterated when the cliff face was quarried during the 1920s. A modern restoration at Alton, several miles southeast of Elsah, is not entirely faithful to Fr. Marquette's eyewitness account. Nothing like the original was ever reported anywhere else throughout native America, as tribal Indians were not given to creating large-scale murals.

That the *piasa* may have been a rendering of Cernunnos is made probable by the painting's portrayal of a bearded man (this among Indians unable to grow facial hair) wearing deer horns, his body melding with a fish to indicate his association with the Mississippi River. Decisively perhaps, the piasa's long tail winding "all around the body, passing above the head and going back between the legs" is precisely how the Keltic griffin was depicted in the south of Britain, where it eventually became the national emblem of Wales. The Mississippi was, moreover, the western boundary of the Adenas. The Mississippi Choctaws told of the Nahullos, an ancient race of red- and yellow-haired, white-skinned giants with tall horns. Could these have been the Kelts' druidical priests, who were known to wear deer-antler headgear while worshipping Cernunnos?

But what became of the Kelts in prehistoric America? How and why did they vanish in the early part of the 8th century after some 1,700 years of influence from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the banks of the Mississippi River?

Folk traditions of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawattamies relate that their ancestors formed an alliance to kill the white giants, the Yam-Ko-Deshes. Long before, these "People of the Prairie" had been "thicker than the leaves on a tree," and were too numerous to oppose. But now, their dwindling population facilitated their extermination. "Long ago, our fathers and our grandfathers killed off the Azgens, a white people from the Eastern Sea," Black Fish, chief of the Shawnees at Chillicothe, told Thomas Bullitt, a representative of Colonial Virginia, in 1773.[12]

Archaeology reporter William Conner concluded in the December 2007 issue of *Ancient American*:

> The story of the Azgens (the Allgens, obviously enough) may reveal those who furnished the economic conditions suitable for the production of iron from the extensive bog ore deposits in the rolling terrain of glaciated south-central Ohio. . . . Among those who received the oral tradition (of the Mound Builders' annihilation) first hand was George Rogers Clark and two U.S. Army colonels, who heard it repeated at Point Pleasant from Chief Cornstalk. He told of a "race of white or light-skinned people, originally from the East," who dwelt in large numbers long ago in the Ohio Valley. Chased by warring Red Men, these ancient white people fled westward to the falls of the Ohio River near Louisville, Kentucky, where a bloody skirmish took place.[13]

The Indian alliance proved irresistible, and the surviving Ron-nong-weto-wancas, or "Fair-skinned Giant Sorcerers," as they were remembered by the Tuscaroras, made a last stand below the rapids at Sandy Island. It was here that thousands of human skeletal remains were found by Colonists well into the late 18th century. But the falls of the Ohio massacre was just the Keltic Allgens' last stand in a war that raged from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River and beyond.

A late 19th-century source entitled "A Prehistoric Cemetery" cited by Ancient American writers Ross Hamilton and Patricia Mason related that "two miles from Mandan (at the Dakota Missouri) on the bluffs near the junction of the Hart and Missouri rivers, says the local newspaper, *The Pioneer*, is an old cemetery of fully 100 acres in extent filled with bones of a giant race. This vast city of the dead lies just east of the Fort Lincoln Road. The ground has the appearance of having been filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies, both man and beast, and covered with several feet of earth.

"In many places, mounds from 8 to 10 feet high, and some of them 100 feet or more in length, have been thrown up, and are filled with bones, broken pottery, vases of various bright colored flint, and agates. The pottery is of a dark material, beautifully decorated, delicate in finish, and as light as wood, showing the work of a people skilled in the arts and possessed of a high state of civilization. This has evidently been a grand battlefield where thousands of men have fallen. . . . Five miles above Mandan, on the opposite side of the Missouri, is another vast cemetery, as yet unexplored."[14]

A related killing ground was excavated in Ontario, east of Brockville, where "people of robust build" had all died violently, according to a statement released by the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Many had been decap-

"A killing ground was excavated in Ontario where 'people of robust build' had all died violently."

itated, while others still had projectile points lodged in their bones and chest cavities. A prehistoric burial site covering four acres is located near Conneaut, Ohio's Presbyterian church. Similar mass graves were found on the J.H. Porter farm outside the town of Northeast, Pennsylvania; at Cayuga, Ontario, and near Steubenville, Ohio.[15]

Simultaneous eruption of the Adenas in coastal New York seems to mirror this overseas arrival. The Kelts, in waves of migration over the centuries, moved westward as far as the Mississippi River, but established themselves primarily in the Ohio Valley. Interaction and, increasingly, intermarriage with the indigenous peoples gradually produced a Mound Builder culture, a synthesis of foreign and aboriginal influences. The former dominated from the beginning, reinforced as it was from time to time by fresh waves of Kelts fleeing Roman expansion in the classical Old World.

Over the generations, however, Adena society grew into a cultural hybrid, until, weakened by an irreversible decline in its population and genetic health, its people were overwhelmed by their more numerous, more physically healthy enemies. Today, all that remain are some broken bones of the Mound Builders; the gaunt ruins of their grand but failed hill-forts; a dwindling collection of their earthworks; fragmentary artifacts; and folk memories preserved by the descendants of their enemies. Thus, the lost civilization of America. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 In addition to the Scottish mainland, broch towers are found in the Orkney Islands, Shetlands and Hebrides. The term is a metathetic variation of "burgh" ("town"). The same kind of structure is found in Normandy, where it is known as a *scroop* (for "crab"), suggesting the tower's hard exterior.

2 Archeological consensus, like women's clothing, is subject to the whims of transitory fashion. Since the late 20th century, mainstream scholars have depicted the brochs as nothing more than the mega-mansions of their day, private homes for the elite. This view is contradicted by the structures' deliberate construction at key strategic locations, protected by large ramparts and huge defensive ditches, all of which characterize military features.

3 Corliss, William R. "The Scottish Brochs." In *Ancient Structures*, Glen Arm, Md.: The Sourcebook Project, 2001.

4 Livius (Livy), Titus. "Book XLVI." In McDevitte, William A., *The History of Rome by Titus Livius, with the epitomes and fragments of the lost books, literally translated, with notes and illustrations*. London, Medford: George Bell and Sons, Tufts University: the Perseus Digital Library.

5 "Saint Brigid" was a Christianization of Brighid, the Keltic and pre-Keltic "exalted one," a member of the Tuatha Dé Danann, "Followers of the Goddess Danu," a tribe of flood survivors from a great cataclysm that destroyed their homeland. Brighid was the wife of the Fomorach king, Bres, by whom she had a son, Ruadán. The Fomorachs (Fomors or Fomorians), or "sea people," were remembered as Ireland's first inhabitants, themselves refugees from an earlier deluge.

6 Scherz, James P., "The Kingman Coins," *Ancient American*, Vol. 3, No. 7, May/June 1995.

7 Siculus, Diodorus; C.H. Oldfather (translator). NY: Perseus Digital Library. 2008.

8 Thompson, Gunnar, Ph.D., *American Discovery: The Real Story*, WA: Misty Isles Press, 1994.

9 Corliss, William R., *Anomalous Coins*, Glen Arm, Md.: The Sourcebook Project, 2001.

10 Julius Caesar, *De Bello Gallico and Other Commentaries*, CA: FQ Books, 2010.

11 Pere Marquette, quoted in "What was the Monster of Alton, Illinois?," by Bayless, Clara Kern, *Ancient American* 6, No. 40 (July–August 2001).

12 Conner, William D. "The Legendary Azgens: A White People in Prehistoric Kentucky." In *Ancient American* 12, No. 76 (December 2007).

13 *Ibid.*

14 Hamilton, Ross, with Patricia Mason. "North American Warfare and a Tradition of Giants." In *Ancient American* 5, No. 36 (December 2000).

15 Daniel, Glyn, *Encyclopedia of Archaeology*, NY: Thomes E. Crowell, 1977.

Frank Joseph (www.mysticvalleymedia.com) was the editor-in-chief of *Ancient American* magazine from its inception in 1993 until his retirement in 2007. He is the author of *Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America*, *Atlantis and 2012*, *Unearthing Ancient America*, *Opening the Ark of the Covenant* and more books about the lost kingdoms of Atlantis and Lemuria than any other writer. His latest book is *Gods of the Runes*.

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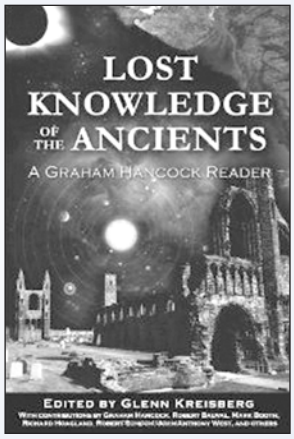


European Identity Movement Seeks Cultural Restoration

EUROPEANS MAY HAVE REACHED THEIR BREAKING POINT. Unemployment and rising costs for staples have left many in bad straits. Couple that with an influx of alien immigrants from north and central Africa as well as the Mideast, has fostered social unrest. But they are fighting back, forming groups in many countries dedicated to restoring the cultural balance.

By Peter Strahl

The sun of civilization is rising again over Europe. At present, it is only a glimmer on the horizon, but it has terrified the powers of darkness and proposes to topple the tyranny of the debt-slavers. From the Golden Dawn Party in Greece to Vladimir Putin's anti-oligarchic patriotism, from the Jobbik Party in Hungary to the British National Party, nationalists from Iceland to Cyprus are challenging the New World Order and flying the standard for their cultures and traditions. Now that light has spread to the youth of France, and from there to those of Germany and Austria, renascent in nearly every other country of Europe, as well.

In France, a new movement of young people has formed, the *Génération Identitaire* ["Identity Generation"], an offshoot of the *Bloc Identitaire* political party, and they are taking the Internet by storm. Employing social media websites, they bring their message quickly and easily to thousands, with brutal clarity and honesty.

> We are the generation of ethnic fracture, total failure of coexistence, and forced mixing of the races. We are the generation doubly punished: condemned to pay into a social system so generous with strangers, it becomes unsustainable for our own people. Our generation are the victims of the "May '68'ers," who wanted to liberate themselves from tradition, from knowledge and authority in education. But they only accomplished [liberating] themselves from their responsibilities.
>
> We reject your history books, to regather our memories. We no longer believe "Khader" could ever be our brother; we have stopped believing in a Global Village and the Family of Man.
>
> We discovered that we have roots, ancestry and therefore a future. Our heritage is our land, our blood, our identity. We are the heirs to our own future.[1]

The Identitarians' declared enemies are multiculturalism and the amoral social degenerates of the 1960's, who drive forward the collapse of Western society by depriving the youth of enduring values and by destroying national economies. For the *Génération Identitaire*, the face of the enemy finds concrete expression in the increasingly violent havoc wrought by the Freemasons' and Socialists' deliberate Islamification of traditionally Christian Europe. The historic victories of Lepanto and Vienna have been undone in a single generation, giving the Muslims something they never had: increasing control of Europe.

It is no surprise, then, that one of the heroes of the Identity Movement is Charles Martell—grandfather of Charlemagne—the "Hammer" who beat the Saracens out of France in the 8th century. The Identitarians, whose name reflects their goal of preserving their cultural and ethnic identities, hold summer training camps, where intellectual lectures on European culture are given in the midst of strenuous physical and self-defense training. No sissies here. They carry out public torchlight processions, declaiming their devotion to their white European heritage; and they "flashmob" meetings of multiculturalists, to the consternation of the establishment.

Rejecting political labels of "right" and "left," the

young Identitarians are primarily populistic nationalists, if somewhat naïve about the superiority of youth over their elders and about "democratic" government. These are clean-cut, purposeful young men and women, who seek earnestly an open discussion on the breakdown of society, but who are prepared to fight to defend themselves and their ideals. Their symbol is the Greek letter, Lambda, enclosed by a circle—the ancient symbol of the Spartans, signifying at once both "everyman" and an unsurrendering fight to the death. (Every Spartan woman told her warring husband or son, "Return with your shield, or on it!")

Like most young people, the members of *Génération Identitaire* are masters of the Internet's social media, such as YouTube, Facebook and—increasingly—the website of uncensored ideas, Fumano.com. In an age controlled by the high priests of Holocaustianity, the movement often shuns more traditional media outlets, in order to bring its message directly to the people and avoid the inevitable censorship. As a consequence, Identitarians and their sympathizers already number in the thousands, and similar organizations are springing up across Europe.

The members have learned their lessons from the ongoing persecution of historical Revisionists. They reject racism and declare their respect for all cultures. But they object to the forced integration of multiple cultures and societies into a borderless unistate. Europe for the Europeans, and to each country its own culture. Having seen their homelands desecrated by hostile peoples from Africa and Asia, and discouraged by the destruction of perennial moral and religious values by their own parents and grandparents, the Identitarians seek to return to the way of life that made Europe a great civilization, peacefully and democratically if possible, but inexorably nonetheless.

For this, these young people are both hated and feared by the left-wing establishment in government, academia and the mass media. The cultural communists seek to discredit and destroy the Identitarians by any means possible, using the crassest of calumnies and accusations.

In March, the usually respectable, although liberal, German newspaper, *Die Welt*, published what can only be called the most disgraceful of yellow journalism: a shameless and irresponsible "hit piece" by Florian Flade. In the first three lines, Flade manages to tar and feather the Identitarians as not simply "right-wing extremists," but "neo-nazis, Islam-haters, and anti-Semites."

SITTING BACK NO LONGER

In recent decades a movement of populism has been growing in white lands such as Canada, Chile, the United States, and in Europe, where it is sometimes called the Identity bloc or generation. They tend to be Islamophobic and Euroskeptics, like the dynamic Nigel Farage of Britain (inset). In France a group of young members of Generation Identitaire recently stormed a mosque, climbed to the roof and unfurled a banner calling for a national referendum on Islamic immigration from north Africa, as seen at top. They say they are at war with the establishment, whose multicultural policies are destroying their heritage, taxing them to death and turning France into a country of non-French people. We encourage their resistance, but ask the leaders of the movement to look closely at who is behind the promotion of political correctness that makes talking about the threat of cultural disunity an unmentionable topic and also who is behind destroying Muslim nations in the Mideast, thus creating a ready stream of refugees looking to find better lands in which to live.

THEY ADOPT THE LAMBDA

The Cultural Identity movement has adopted the ancient Greek lambda symbol as its logo. The lambda was painted on the shields of the 7,000 Spartans who protected the vital pass at Thermopylae against an estimated 150,000 Persians. All of them dying in their effort. The symbolism is obvious. Generation Identitaire sees itself as protecting Europe from an onslaught of culturally alien immigrants, this time ones from black Africa and Muslim nations in the Mideast. Pictured is a *Génération Identitaire* poster with the lambda symbol prominently featured. The poster announces the first European forum, held in mid-July in Lyon, France.

It is openly suggested, without ever providing proof from Identitarian words or actions, that they are nothing less than adorers of Adolf Hitler and the SS. If the calumnies can be made to stick, then the German sister-organization, the *Identitaere Bewegung* [Identity Movement], can potentially be suppressed by the government, and the members tried and imprisoned for ostensibly attempting to bring back the Third Reich or its "analog."

Of late, the German government claims jurisdiction over even citizens of other countries, such as France or the U.S.A., when such individuals allegedly violate the draconian, anti-nazi thought-crime laws. So it is clear that this resurgent nationalism and patriotism are feared so much by the New World Order elites, that they will stop at nothing to destroy them, along with every vestige of what historically comprises European civilization.

But while the leftist leaders claim to be "right," they are far from being in the right. Instead, we present in conclusion the Identitarians' own words, and let the reader decide whether the ideals expressed show forth, in fact, rather a rebirth of the spirit of nobility and freedom that made Europe great.

> You [the cultural communists] have questioned and criticized everyone and everything, and consequently we believe in nothing and no one anymore. You have left us no values, and yet you accuse us today of being amoral? But that we are not. . . .
>
> Our history, our homeland and our culture give us what you have taken from us. We do not want to be "citizens of the world," because we are happier with our own homeland. We want no "end of history," because our history gives us no reason to complain.
>
> We want no multicultural society, because our own culture perishes in it. We are less demanding than you, and yet we want so much more.
>
> For while you have striven your entire lives long for a utopia, we want true values. What we demand really exists, and to possess it is our ancestral right. We desire nothing more than our inheritance, and suffer no longer that you should withhold it from us. We are the answer to you, and the failure of your utopia.
>
> We are the Identity Generation."[2]

ENDNOTES:

1 Excerpt (slightly edited) from English translation of a *Génération Identitaire* YouTube video, taken from http://majorityrights.com/weblog/comments/we_are_generation_identitaire.

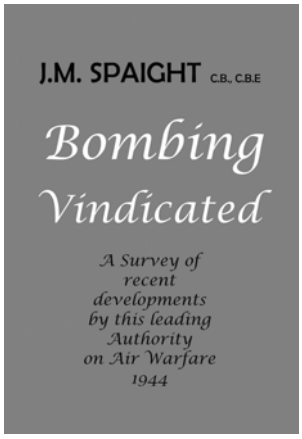
2 http://identitaere-bewegung.de/?page_id=35.

Peter Strahl is the pseudonym of a freelance German language translator for American Free Press and The Barnes Review. He is proud of his European ancestry and grateful to God for the gift of Western Christian civilization. To employ his services, contact him through TBR.

A FASCINATING WORLD WAR II ERA PUBLICATION THAT ACTUALLY EXONERATES GERMANY!

BOMBING VINDICATED

A Survey of Recent Developments by This Leading Authority on Air Warfare, 1944



By J.M. Spaight. Published in 1944 by a former British Principal Secretary of the Air Ministry as a response to increasing discontent in Britain with the Allied bombing of German cities, this book set out to justify the saturation bombing of civilians. Reflecting official British government policy, it states clearly that the idea to saturate bomb civilian targets was initiated by the British in May 1940, and that Hitler opposed this concept and refused to retaliate for months while German cities were bombed, hoping that "Churchill would come to his senses." This belief is dismissed as "stupid" by Spaight, who went on to describe as "pacifists" and "socialists" those Britons who objected to the bombing of civilians.The British bombers were designed to bomb cities, he said, while the "Teutonic mind" never even considered such a policy, and instead viewed an air force merely as a tool to "blast open" a path for attacking armies. The German air force, he pointed out, was never used for anything else until ordered to retaliate against the British campaign. "Whatever Hitler wanted or did not want, he most assuredly did not want the mutual bombing to go on. . . . He had done his best to have it banned by international agreement." This is a shocking reminder of the horror of war which provides a fascinating insight into the brutal psychology of the time. An exact reproduction of the wartime original. Softcover, 135 pages, #653, ***$13*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See page 64 to order.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TERRORISM BORN

Since 1948, the Zionist goal has been to wipe Palestine off the map. By killing Palestinians and stealing their property using fear and terrorism, today's Israel was created. The displaced Palestinians were then forced to live in ghettos. The classic example of this tactic was when Menachem Begin and his gang attacked a single village slaughtering every living soul (including pets and pregnant women) and then boasted that this act alone drove out 800,000 Palestinians. Terrorist Begin created fear and also created today's Israel.

Mr. Begin was so proud of his terrorism that he boasted that he was the father of terrorism not only in the Mideast, but the entire world. And the so-called and self-proclaimed "Jews" are still at it. It appears that every act of terrorism brings them another billion or two from the Congress and U.S. taxpayers. Yes, in the case of Israel, terrorism pays.

Stanley Rittenhouse
Virginia

[*For Fear of the Jews* by Stanley Rittenhouse (225 pages, $15 plus $4 S&H in the U.S.) is available from AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003.—Ed.]

BARTER SYSTEM DESTROYED

Your interview of Catalonian commentator Joaquin Bochaca in the May-June edition was riveting. Among things mentioned by Bochaca during that interview is his revelation that Hitler's barter system was the root cause of WWII.

Bochaca's revelation is confirmed by none other than Murray Rothbard, the sage of the Miesians and a Jew to boot, in the last chapter of his book *A History of Money and Banking in the United States*, where Rothbard admits among other things that, "Britain and the West were deprived of raw materials and markets for their manufactures by the astute policies of Hjalmar Schacht and the mutually agreeable barter agreement between Germany and the Balkans and others, including Latin American countries. May not Western anger at successful German competition . . . have been an important factor in the Western drive for war against Germany?" That is later confirmed by a quote from none other than Bernard Baruch, who said, "Germany's barter system will be destroyed."

Rothbard's revelation is all the more surprising given that Miesians are considered by many to be nothing more than system gate keepers, which explains their reticence in never mentioning the pernicious effects of interest usury and the fact that Hitler's barter system was an offshoot of his refusal to participate in that system.

T.A. Long
Via email

NOT A SENATOR JUST YET . . .

I would like to point out that JFK was not a U.S. senator yet when he toured a devastated Germany and Hitler's Berchtesgaden mountain retreat in 1945 as was stated in Margaret Huffstickler's article in the May/June 2013 issue. Kennedy was a congressman later on, in 1947-53, and served in the U.S. Senate 1953-1960.

At the time Kennedy visited a devastated postwar Germany, he was a recently discharged, former U.S. Navy lieutenant and recipient of a medal for heroism in saving his crew when his PT boat had been cut in half by a Japanese destroyer in 1943.

John Nugent
Pennsylvania

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF MORGAN

I read the article in the March/April 2013 TBR by John White attacking J.P. Morgan Sr. I disagree. Morgan was at one time the most powerful banker in America, and the Jews wanted him stopped. Jacob Schiff formed a cabal of Jewish bankers and challenged him for control of several major railroads.

Morgan was against establishing a Federal Reserve Bank and fought it. When the U.S. treasury was down to $10 million in gold bars, he informed the president that America owed more than $10 million in gold to foreign banks, and they were going to call their debts and the U.S. would go bust. Morgan met with his banking allies and they agreed to lend the government money to issue gold-backed bonds payable in 10 years with interest. The president did so, and this averted a financial collapse.

At that time the Jews were also trying to destroy czarist Russia by claiming they were anti-Jewish and Morgan offered the Russians a loan of up to $350 million if they would promise not to deal with Schiff and his Jewish friends.

Morgan owned a mansion on Jekyll Island as did 100 other major bankers. However, Morgan did not attend the pro-Fed meeting held there. Two of his young associates did, and sold him out.

Author John White is incorrect: Teddy Roosevelt did not lend J.P. Morgan $25 million, but did all in his power to stop Morgan from getting loans. Roosevelt was responsible for dragging the Morgans before the Pujo Committee on Banking, whose chairman was Arsene Pujo, a Louisiana Jewish congressman who had employed Samuel Untermyer as the chief counsel for the anti-Morgan committee.

James Warner
TBR Editorial Board member

ARYAN HOLOCAUST DAY

I am suggesting that we have an "Aryan Holocaust Day," to counterbalance the Jewish "Holocaust Remembrance Day," to remind people of the many genocides of whites that have occurred throughout history, many at the hands of so-called minorities, but many also at the hands of our own people, spurred on by international bankers and race traitors. These genocides would certainly include the massacres at Dresden, the massacre of Greeks, Assyrians and Armenians by the Turks, Haiti's 1804 genocide, Lincoln's War (Antietam, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor in particular), English attempts to exterminate the Irish (they got about 2 million) and the Highland Scots (whole clans targeted to be wiped out, like the MacDonalds of Glencoe), the ongoing genocide of the South Africans (20 whites killed this month alone, and it has been going on for years). And so on, and so on— the holodomor, the Bolshevik massacres, World War I, World War II etc etc. . . . I'm suggesting we make it for Sept. 22—the autumnal equinox— although any date would work. The main thing is that we do something.

Joe Shankle
Minnesota

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